The Columbian

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms--Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME V.---NO. 18. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871. COL. DEM.---VOL. XXXV--NO. 11.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50 three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two inches	3,50	5,00	7,00	9,00	15,00
Three inches	5,00	7,00	9,00	12,00	18,00
Four inches	7 00	9,00	11,00	17,00	25,00
Quarter column	10,00	12,00	14,00	20,00	30,00
Half column	15,00	18,00	20 00	30,00	60,00
One column	30,00	36,00	40,00	60,00	100,00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00 Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, ten cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $2,00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

SPEECH OF C. B. BROCKWAY,

March 29th 1871, before the Judiciary Committee, in the matter of the Alleged Charges of Exorbitant Rates of Freight, by certain Railroads.

It is but just to myself that I should state that in proceeding to argue this question, I do so without the advantage of having been able to see a single line of the testimony, or a single document put in evidence.

While it is a frequent practice for counsel to exaggerate the importance of their case in order to attract to it unusual attention, no such necessity exists in the present instance. The fact that $300,000,000 of capital has combined to destroy an organization numbering 40,000 men—the fact that for weeks these halls have been crowded with railroad presidents and superintendents—with noted millionaries and their satellites—with hundreds of brawny and mine-marked laborers—with representatives from labor associations numbering in this State over 50,000 men;—the further fact that for months but a few tons of anthracite coal have been shipped, and that by an unprecedented raise of freight on the coal carrying roads, miners could not resume—furnaces and factories have been obliged to stop or pay the unlawful rates, and millions of people deprived in midwinter of an article of prime necessity,—proves the importance of our cause without argument.

So great has been the cry of the people—so loud the demands of the Press that the legal right of these carrying companies to charge their present rates of freight should be examined, that at last this branch of the Legislature undertook the task, and your Honorable Committe has been engaged in the investigation since March 8th, instant.

Without wishing to be prolix, Gentlemen, permit me briefly to recall to your minds the manner in which this question came before you. On the 24th of February last the following preamble and resolution was offered by Senator Turner of Luzerne, and adopted:

"WHEREAS, Cheap fuel and cheap food are essential to the progress and well being of the State; *And whereas*, Cheap freights are essential to cheap fuel and cheap food; *And whereas*, Further, some of the railroads created by the State mainly for carrying the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania to market have advanced freights so that the cost of coal is doubled to the consumer, and the public threatened with the total loss of this indispensable article; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to procure from the Attorney General of the Commonwealth and furnish to this body, at the earliest possible moment, an opinion upon the power of railroad companies to impose such rates of freight."

As the resolution demanded haste, the distinguished Attorney General wrote a report on the following day in which he stated:

"When the wrong referred in the Senate resolution is perpetrated by a single corporation whose charter is dated subsequent to 1838, the Legislature can exercise its power. When two or more companies conspire to oppress the public the officers are indictable.

The Governor also volunteered a message, which, with the opinion of the Attorney General was transmitted to the Senate on the 28th ult. In it he uses the following pointed language:

"About the middle of the present month an arrangement was effected under which the work was resumed. After a few days' labor the miners were informed by the operators that the transportation companies had largely increased their charges for freight—in some instances more than doubled them—in consequence of which the mining was again suspended and so continued. The results are that little or no coal is being mined or forwarded to market; miners and laborers are out of employment; the supply of coal on hand is becoming rapidly exhausted; forges, furnaces and other manufacturers, which use the coal for fuel, have been compelled to stop, throwing large numbers of laborers out of employment to the great loss and damage of all concerned, to the great injury of our people, and the general prostration and derangement of all those important interests connected with coal operations. These things ought not so to be; and it is considered both the right and the duty of the Legislature to apply the proper remedy and arrest the evil."

The message closes with the following statement:

"Time will not allow further investigations; but there is no doubt an examination of the charters of other companies engaged in the transportation of anthracite coal, would show substantially the same limitations upon their powers to charge freights, and similar reservations of power to the Legislature to regulate the charges, resume the corporate franchise, repeal the charters, or take the roads for public use.

By the existing condition of things, miners and laborers, and those dependent upon them, are greatly injured; large classes of our manufacturers are crippled in their business, or compelled wholly to suspend, for want of fuel; coal is vastly increased in price, beyond the capacity of the poor to purchase even the common necessaries of life; commerce, and other important dependant interests are paralyzed; and the good name of the State has been made to suffer reproach. Chartered privileges were never granted, or designed to bring about such results as these; and if, as represented, the corporations have misused or abused their privileges, or acted in this matter without authority of law, and thereby entailed upon us these manifold evils, public duty, justice and humanity, alike appeal to the Legislature for adequate and speedy redress; and it is earnestly hoped and expected the appeal will not be made in vain."

Upon the reading of this message and the opinion of the Attorney General, Senator Turner offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the message of the Governor and opinion of the Attorney General on the subject of the power of railroad companies in relation to freights charged on their roads be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary General, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

After some discussion the resolution was modified so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the message of the Governor, with the opinion of the Attorney General as to the power of railroad companies to impose exorbitant freights on anthracite coal, be referred to the General Judiciary Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and report to the Senate by bill or otherwise as speedily as possible."

Senator Davis moved to amend by adding the following:

"And to ascertain if a fair and reasonable compromise cannot be effected between the conflicting interests in the anthracite coal region."

To this Senator Turner objected *for the reason that it "would be a little incongruous. I think it would be altogether useless. The resolution refers merely to exorbitant rates charged by the companies, and refers to no conflict between the carrying companies and the operators, nor between the miners and carrying companies."*

The amendment was *not* adopted, and hence our complaint as to the scope given this investigation.

I conceive, then, Gentlemen of the Committee, that the real and only subject open for investigation under the resolution just read is whether certain rail roads engaged in the transportation of anthracite coal have charged exorbitant rates of freight; and if they have what is the remedy? At the inception of this investigation, I had formed the opinion that you were no more authorized to inquire as to whether murders, arson, or other crimes had been committed in the mining regions than you were to investigate the sanitary condition of the Piegan Indians, or the alleged outrages committed by the "Ku-Klux-Klan." If crimes are prevalent in Schuylkill, the courts there are open, and the offenders can be properly tried; and the legislature has no power to try and punish the criminals. It *has* power and control over the corporations created by it. Even if lawlessness was rife in the mining regions, it would be no justification for these overgrown corporations to charge exorbitant or illegal rates of freight. One wrong does not justify another; two wrongs cannot make one right.

The attempt, then, of these corporations to shield themselves by alleging that certain coal operators and their employers do not work harmoniously is a weak evasion—and the old cry of "Stop Thief." While it has prolonged this investigation for weeks, it has not diverted public attention from the real question at issue.

I have prepared a synopis of the charters and their supplements of the various rail roads in question. I begin with the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., which was incorporated in 1833, (see P. L. 154,); and the rate of tolls were not to exceed an average of four cents per ton per mile, the Legislature reserving to itself the right to resume the grant if the company at any time should abuse or misuse its privileges. In addition to the main road, the Philadelphia & Reading Co., have acquired control, by purchase, lease, or merger, of a canal, and about twenty-five other rail roads. I have not the time to give you a synopsis of all these charters, but may state that they all do not give the right to charge four cents per ton per mile for tolls. The Mount Carbon and Port Carbon R. R. Co., for instance, incorporated by an act approved April 5th 1841, (P. L. 200), limits the tolls on coal to two cents per ton per mile.

The origen of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co—sometimes called the Lehigh & Susquehanna—was under an act passed March 9th 1771, *for the improvement* of the navigation of the Lehigh River, under commissioners therein named. By an act passed February 27th 1798, proceedings were to be instituted to procure a charter under the name of "The President and Managers of the Lehigh Navigation Company," which charter was obtained in 1814. In 1818, the Legislature granted to Josiah White and others, certain rights for the improvement of the Lehigh, who associated together under the name of "The Lehigh Coal Company", and subsequently as "The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company" which in 1822 was declared to be their corporate name. Under the 20th section of the act passed February 20th 1818, it was provided that "if they shall at any time hereafter misuse or abuse any of the privileges granted by this act, then or in either of these cases the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights, liberties and privileges herby granted."

By an Act approved March 13th 1837, (P. L. 52) tbey were authorized to construct a rail road from the Lehigh River, to Wilkesbarre. By section 5, of the same act, the tolls were not to exceed one and a half cents per ton per mile.

By an act approved April 6th 1841, the same powers as to transportation over the road were granted to them as enjoyed by the charter of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. under their charter of 1833.

By an act approved March 4th 1863, they were authorized to construct a rail road from Whites' Haven to Mauch Chunk; and by section five of the same act they were placed under the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 18th of the general railroad act approved February 19th 1849. As all the rail roads in question except the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., are under this section. I will now read it:

"That upon the completion of any railroad authorized as aforesaid, the same shall be esteemed a public highway, for the conveyance of passengers and the transportation of freight, subject to such rules and regulations in relation to the same, and to the size and construction of wheels, cars and carriages, the weight of loads and all other matters and things connected with the use of said railroad, as the president and directors may prescribe and elect: *Provided*, That the said company shall have exclusive control of the motive power, and may from time to time establish, demand and receive such rates of toll, or other compensation for the use of such road and of said motive power, and for the conveyance of passengers, the transportation of merchandise and commodities, and the cars or other vehicles containing the same, or otherwise passing over or on the said railroad, as to the president or directors shall seem reasonable: *Provided, however, nevertheless*, That said rates of toll and motive power charges so to be established, demanded or received, when the cars used for such conveyance or transportation are owned or furnished by others, shall not exceed two and one-half cents per mile for each ton of two thousand pounds of freight, three cents per mile for each passenger or baggage car, and two cents per mile for each burden or freight car, every four wheels being computed a car; and in the transportation of passengers, no charge shall be made to exceed three cents per mile for through passengers, and three and a half cents per mile for way passengers."

By an act approved July 9th 1867, the Wilkesbarre & Scranton R. R. Co., incorporated by act approved February 15, 1851, under the provisions o fthe general railroad law of 1849, was merged into the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.

By an act approved July, 19th 1867, the Lehigh & Delaware Water Gap R. R. Co., incorperated under the provisions of the general railroad law of 1849, was also merged into the Leghigh Coal and Navigation Co.

The Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., was incorporated by an act approved April 21st 1846, and the charter is to be found in the Pamphlet Laws of 1848, page 575, under the name of the Delaware, Lehigh, Shuylkill & Susquehanna R. R. Co. By section twenty-first of the act the tolls were fixed at one and a half cents per ton per mile, and at the same amount for transportation. By section twenty-two it was provided that if the net profits on the capital stock exceeded ten per cent. the tolls were to be reduced so as to keep the percentage below that amount.

In 1853 the name was changed to the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. In 1856 (P. L. 96) the company was placed under the general railroad law of 1849, and the charter of 1846 was repealed.

This road also owns and operates the Pa. & N. Y. Canal & R. R. Co., incorporated in 1865 under the general railroad law of 1849.

I next come to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. It was originally the Liggett's Gap R. R. Co., incorporated in 1832, (P. L. 321). By sections twenty-six and twenty-seven the tolls were limited to one and a half cents per ton per mile, and in section thirty-four the Legislature reserved "the right to alter, amend or repeal this charter whenever its privileges shall be abused, *or found injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth.*"

By act of 1849 (P. L. 649) the corporation was authorized to purchase one thousand acres of coal land, and section five, repeals sections twenty-six and twenty-seven of the act of incorporation so far as relate to the rate of tolls, *except the proviso to section twenty-seven, which left the rates as to coal unchanged.* Section seven reaffirms the power of the Legislature in case of abuse or misuse.

By section two, act of 1850 (P. L. 410) the act of April 7th 1832—section thirty-seven—is construed to mean that the company *may* furnish exclusive motive power for freight, &c., charging such sum as shall not exceed the tolls mentioned in said act, and subject to the control and power of the Legislature.

By section five of the act of 1851 (P. L. 629) the name of the corporation was changed to the Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

By section one, act of 1853 (P. L. 162) the Delaware & Cobb's Gap R. R. Co., (incorporated April 7th 1849) was merged into the Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. By section four, the corporation was placed under the provisions of the 18th section of the general railroad law of 1849, and by section five of the same act the name of the corporation was changed to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

By section four of an act passed in 1855 (P. L. 110) the Company was authorized to hold 2,000 acres of coal land. I may here remark that while under this act the right of the Company to own coal lands is limited to 2,000 acres, they in fact now hold about 11,000. It is no answer to say that they have merged other corporations into theirs which had the right to hold additional coal lands. If such charters exist they should have been given in evidence in order that we might examine them. I therefore claim this company hold 9,000 acres of coal land in violation of law.

By section two, of an act passed in 1855, (P. L. 107) the Company was restrained from purchasing anthracite coal mined from other lands than their own when the charges from Scranton to Elizabethport for the use of the road and motive power in the transportation of coal exceeds two cents per ton per mile. I desire to call your attention to the fact that Gen. Brisbin testified, somewhat reluctantly it is true, that the Company *has* charged more than two cents per ton per mile from Scranton to Elizabethport when they have purchased anthracite coal mined from other lands than their own; but the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., attempt to justify this by the plea that under the act approved March 23d 1865, (P. L. 624) which they are placed under the general railroad law of 1849, so far as relates to tolls. But the act of 1849 relates exclusively to the rates of freight on coal and other articles shipped by others, and in no way alters or changes the act of 1856. It remains in full force and effect, and the Company should be held responsible for its violation. If they can, as they allege charge unlimited rates of freight they can and will crush out every operator in that field who is obliged to send his coal over their roads to market. Owning over twenty-one collieries--over half the mining facilities in that section—owning the only outlet for coal from Scranton to New York State and city, they can carry it at cost while other operators must pay enormous tolls. Owning the mines and railroad they can mine and ship millions of tons to market, and then realise immense profits by compelling a suspension, as they have done in the present instance by reducing the wages of miners from $1 25 per car to 56 cents per car, and at the same time trebling the usual rates of freight. If the Legislature does not check this wrong the day is not far distant when New York capitalists will have crushed out all the small operators in that region, and without rivals the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., can regulate the price of coal in New York and at other points as they see fit. They are now trying to crush the men; if they succeed the operators will be their next prey.

The only other railroad in question is the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg, which was incorporated in 1852 (P. L. 659) under the general railroad law of 1849. Its charter contained the usual clause that the legislature may resume, alter, or amend the charter, or take the road for public use in case of an abuse or misuse of its privileges.

By an act passed in 1856 (P. L. 71) the 18th section of the general railroad act of 1849, which relates to tolls, was repealed so far as this road was concerned, "when the distance that cars or freight shall be transported, or passengers conveyed, shall not exceed ten miles."

To this act, however, a supplement was passed, approved May 13th 1870, (not in the Pamphlet Laws,) repealing the act of 1856, and providing that said company may charge twenty cents for each passenger, and twenty cents per ton for freight for the whole distance the same may be carried, whenever the rates fixed by the 18th section of the railroad law of 1849 shall not amount to the said sum.

The Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., claims to have had a judicial construction of its charter as to the right to charge tolls in a decision made by the Supreme Court of this State, April 1st 1867, in the case of Bayle *v.* The Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., 4 P. F. Smith, 339. This was a stockholder's bill, alleging that the defendants charged more for the transportation of merchandise, &c., than authorized to do by their charter. The defendants filed an answer stating that the word "tolls" as used in their charter was for the use of the roadway alone, and that for supplying motive power, cars, &c., they might collect "*reasonable*" and "just" compensation, and averred that their "charges are and always had been most moderate and reasonable." The case was heard on bill and answer at Nisi Prius, and Judge Strong delivered an opinion, dismissing the bill. The complainant appealed, but was not sustained. In substance the decision was that the defendant could charge more than four cents per ton per mile, and that the word "tolls" applied to the use of the roadway alone. In order to more fully understand this decision it may be here stated that at the time the complainant's bill was filed the Reading road was charging only $2.53 per ton from Port Carbon to Philadelphia—a distance of 93 miles,—or about twenty cents per ton *less* than they were authorized to do by their charter, whereas their *present* rates are $6.08 *per ton for the same distance*, an increase of over two and a half cents per ton per mile over the rates charged when the above case was decided. The Company at that time only claimed the right to charge *reasonable* and *just* compensation, and did not pretend to have the privilege of charging *exorbitant* rates. Even Judge Strong believed that such rates had been guarded against, and he stated. "Excessive rates were guarded against by giving to the public the right to put their own cars and vehicles upon the road without danger of being driven off by exorbitant tolls; and it was well known that competition in the carriage of property was inevitable, because a canal had already been constructed and was in successful operation between Philadelphia and Pottsville." These reasons have *not* been sufficient to check exorbitant rates. In practice it would be almost impossible for shippers of coal to furnish locomotives, cars, hands, &c. As to competition by the canal, that has been prevented by the Reading road securing a lease of it for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

We think it well established that no corporation takes additional powers by implication; and that in case of doubt its privileges are to be strictly construed—in favor of the public and against the corporation; and that the present rates of toll are unjust, unreasonable, against the public good, and the Legislature has ample power to limit them.

Without multiplying authorities on a point that has been so often decided, permit me to quote the language of Judge Black in the case of Erie & North East Railroad Company *v* Casey, 2ad Casey p. 323.

"We are obliged here again to repeat what has been so often said, that a contract between the State and a corporation cannot be raised by implication. Judicial construction in favor of a company will go so far, and so far only, as the State or her authorized agents *intended* to go when the contract was made; and that intention must be expressed in words too plain for doubt."

Again; "Railroads built under the authority of law for the general purposes of commerce, are public highways. * * * On this principal alone we have always held that no individual or corporation can possibly have any right or privilege connected with them except what the law has expressly conferred."

But the Legislature, in the case of the road in question, expressly reserved to itself this power: "*That if the said company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges hereby granted, the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to the said corporation.*" As a similar reservation was made in each of the charters in question I can do no better at this point than to quote from the able opinion of Chief Justice Black in the case of Erie & North East Railroad *v* Casey, 2ad Casey 287, in which this entire question was fully discussed. The charter was repealed by the Legislature for "misuse and abuse."

The learned Judge in delivering the opinion of the Court, says: "A grant of corporate privileges for a specified period cannot be resumed by the State within such period. If the charter be without limitation as to time, it is forever irrepealable. It does not follow from this that corporations are beyond the reach of public control. When the privileges they enjoy are fraudulently abused," and I beg the committee to mark distinction, "the courts may pronounce them forfeited. In some cases, also, the Legislature, when granting the franchises, reserves to itself the right to revoke them. When the charter contains such a stipulation, it is as much a part of the contract as anything else that is in it. The Legislative repeal of such a charter bears no resemblance to the judgment of a court against a corporation on a *quo warranto*. They proceed upon principles as different as the functions of the Legislature are different from those of the judiciary. If the power to repeal be reserved, its exercise is merely carrying out the contract according to its terms; and the State is using her own rights; not forfeiting those of the company."

"In the charter now under consideration, the following clause occurs: "If the said company abuse or misuse any of the privileges hereby granted, the Legislature may resume the rights granted to the said company.' This was a reservation of the right to repeal the charter in case it should be violated. If it was violated, then the repeal was not breaking the bargain but keeping it; not *impairing*, but *enforcing* the obligation of the contract.

"The plaintiff's counsel insist that inasmuch as the right to repeal depended on matter of fact, the right could not be exercised until the fact was ascertained by a judicial trial." (And I may add, gentlemen, that that will be insisted on here.) "But if this were not a mistake the reservation would be nugatory. When the abuse of the charter is judicially ascertained the corporation will be dissolved without the intervention of the legislature, and the court could not decide the fact to be true without pronouncing the judgment of forfeiture. The legislature certainly meant to reserve something more than the right to dissolve the corporation after it should be dissolved by a court. The power to kill what is already dead is no power at all. The argument of the plaintiff's on this point is altogether unsustained by authority. There are several cases directly against it. In Crease *v* Babcock, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts said, that when the legislature reserved to itself the right to repeal a charter on the happening of a certain event, they might enact the repeal whenever the event happened; it was not a reservation of judicial power. To the same effect is MacLaren *v* Pennington (1 *Paige* 107), and in the Miners' Bank *v* The United States (1 *Greene*, 561,) it was held not only that the fact, on which the right of repeal depended, might be noticed by the legislature without the assistance of the judiciary, but that its truth could never afterwards be questioned by any court.

"It is said that the repeal can be justified only if the violation of the charter was wilful. But the right is given to repeal not for a wilful, but for any abuse or misuse. The word *wilful* is not in the reservation, and we cannot insert it by construction. But suppose it to be in. Is not any positive violation of the charter, which might have been avoided, a wilful misuse and abuse of it? * * * * * *

Again, "Judges and chancellors have established certain rules of proceeding for their own guidance in the distribution of justice among suitors. One of these rules is, that a party in certain cases shall not be permitted to aver the truth; and this is called an estopped. But the legislature is not restricted by it. The General Assembly can make and unmake all rules of practice, pleading, and evidence at its pleasure. The party that makes the law must, in its nature and essence, be so totally different from the power which administers the law, that it is most illogical to reason from one to the other. The limitations on the legislative power of the state are not to be found in the general body of the law, but only in the constitution itself, which is the *lex legum*, or law of laws." * * * * * *

"These corporators have suffered at the hands of the legislature nothing but what they expressly agreed to suffer in a certain contingency. That contingency has literally come to pass. *Their perileges have been abused and misused.* But they insist that the penance they were forced to undergo, ought to be accepted in place of the obedience which they promised. That is not in the bargain, and since they stand upon their contract we do not see how we can give them more than what is there sat down. The legislature agreed to disarm itself of the repealing power on condition that the corporators would abide and remain within their charter; when they went out of it, the condition was broken. The fact that they left the path of duty is not disproved by the other fact that they afterwards returned to it. Nor is their case at all helped by showing that they were *driven* back under the lash of a court. Their independence of legislative control was to be a consequence of innocence, not of guilt, followed by repentance and restitution."

Again, "The corporation itself cannot add anything to the charter, *nor can it do so even with the assistance of the executive and judiciary.* It still has no more than what the Legislature gave it, and the Legislature did not give what it now claims." * * * * * *

"Contracts between the State and corporate bodies cannot be implied from anything but plain words; and those words must be spoken by the General Assembly, and enrolled in solemn form among its acts." * * * * *

"We think the construction we have given to this reservation is not only required by the established rules of interpretation, but is in accordance with the most liberal intent that can be ascribed to the Legislature in making it. Men who are capable of abusing a privilege conferred on them by the special favor of the State, are unworthy to have it. The State had a right to test the prudence of her bounty by this standard—to fix her own *locus penitentiae*—to try the grantees of the privilege and see whether they would behave themselves well. She kept in her hands the short, sharp remedy of repeal, to be applied whenever the conduct of the corporation would demonstrate that a remedy was needed. The error was to be repaired by the same body that committed it, at any time after the error was ascertained. For the same offence, the charter might have been forfeited on *quo warranto*, but another mode of reparation was adopted for the very reason that the State did not choose to undergo the risk, and embarrassment and delay of a judicial trial. She would not have the machinery of a court interposed between her and her rights. She did not desire to play with lawyers and judges at the game of special pleading. She was unwilling to go for justice to a place where estoppels might prevent her from asserting the truth. She would retain the right of legislative repeal free from all restraints but those imposed by the constitution, or else she would not grant the charter. If the corporators did not intend to obey it when such was the stipulated penalty for disobedience, it was folly as well as wickedness to accept." * * * *

"This corporation, after its privileges were abused, had an estate at will, and the Commonwealth chose to demand repossession. That terminated estate as completely as an estate for years would be terminated after the expiration of the term. The grant was exhausted, the corporation lived its time out. Its lease of life was expressly limited, at the day of its creation, to the period when the Legislature should dissolve it for misconduct. When the legislative will was spoken, its hour had come."

The learned judge then recapitulates the main points in his argument as follows:

I. This charter was granted with a reservation of the right to repeal it, if the franchises should be abused or misused.

II. We are satisfied that, in point of fact, those franchises were abused and misused.

III. After that event happened, the General Assembly was invested with full power to repeal the charter, and the corporators held their franchises from the State merely as tenants at will, in the same manner as if there had been an unconditional reservation of the right to repeal.

IV. After the interest of the corporators had been thus cut down by their own misconduct to an estate at will, the legislature only could enlarge the charter, so as to make it a perpetual grant, or put the corporators on another term of probation.

V. The judicial proceedings against the corporation did not and could not disarm the Legislature of its reserved right to repeal, nor enlarge the estate of the corporation in its franchises, nor change the terms of the original grant, for these are things which the judiciary cannot do, nor the executive either.

VI. The power of the Legislature is not restricted by the rules of pleading and evidence which the courts have adopted; and therefore the State may act in the Legislature upon a truth which she would have been stopped to show in a court if the Legislature had not interfered.

VII. The power to repeal for abuse of corporate privileges is a different right from that of demanding a judicial sentence of forfeiture, and is reserved for the very reason that it may afford a remedy when a *quo warranto* would not.

VIII. The charter being constitutionally repealed, the franchises are, as a necessary consequence, resumed to the State, and the road remains what it always was—public property.

IX. The corporators cannot be entitled to compensation, for they had no property in the road, and after their default they held the corporate franchises at the will of the Legislature, and the exertion of that will, in the resumption of the franchises, did them no injury but what they agreed to submit to."

Judge Lowrie in concurring in this opinion, said:

"It is objected that this power is not to be exercised, unless the corporation misuse or abuse its privileges. But, as Legislative power must be guided by its own wisdom and knowledge, *as it may take its own way of informing itself;* and the courts cannot set aside its action, on their supposition or conviction that it is founded on misinformation. If the courts must first declare the abuse then an express Legislative function is made dependent upon the judiciary, which is simply absurd. That the law-making power should be controlled in its action by previous law is even more palpably so."

In the above case, from which I have quoted so liberally, the defendants obtained leave to amend their bill, and the subject was again brought before the Supreme Court. Without wearying the committee by many further extracts, let me give the Court's opinion as to what constitutes "abuse or misuse" of a charter. As that is the essence of this case I will be pardoned for quoting the learned Judge's opinion fully on that point.

"Now what is abuse or misuse? There is nothing profound or mystical about these words. They are not terms of art in the law. The popular sense in which they are used every day is well known.

To abuse, is compounded of *ab* and *utor*; and in strictness it signifies to injure, diminish in value, or wear away, by using improperly. Catiline abused the patience of the Roman Senate. A man abuses his constitution by excesses which impair its vigor. A judge abuses his office not only by taking bribes, but by any misconduct which detracts from its dignity and usefulness. To abuse the freedom of the press, or the right of debate, is a phrase from which we take a perfectly definite idea. We know very well what is meant when it is said that Legislative authority or executive power has been abused. Why, then, are we expected not to know that a corporate privilege has been abused, when we see it used as a colour and a pretext for that which the law pronounces a wrong and injury to the public?

Misuse is still a simple word. It signifies merely to use amiss. He who would prove that any power has not been misused, must show that it has been always used rightly, or else not at all.

But I admit that these words, like all others, may have different meaning, when spoken with reference to different objects. Acts which would be an abuse of one thing may be no abuse of another. We are therefore to ascertain precisely what is abuse or misuse of corporate privileges by a company. Abuse includes misuse. We take them both together and define them thus: Any positive act in violation of the charter, and in derogation of public right, wilfully done or caused to be done by those appointed to manage the general concerns of the corporation. Let us analyze this definition.

1. The illegal act must be positive. A mere omission, like the failure of a bank to make its annual returns, is not enough. Nonuse is a different thing from abuse or misuse.

2. A disregard of the charter which is injurious only to private interest, and which therefore admits of private compensation, is not, I think, within the fair meaning of the words. It must be some misconduct which infringes upon a right reserved by the State for the benefit of the public.

3. It must be wilfull, that is, involuntary, accidental, or the consequence of mere mistake. But I mean mistake of fact. Every man is bound to know the law. Especially are the grantees of a privilege like this, bound to know the law which limits and defines its extent. They bargained to obey the charter, not as they and their successors might happen to understand it, but according to its true intent and meaning. If we could allow them to have an advantage from their own errors of interpretation, then every grant of corporate privileges must be measured not by the terms of the grant itself, but by the ignorance of the grantees. A power not large when understandingly administered, might become enormous in the hands of dunces; and the dimensions of the same charter would dilate and contract in proportion to the degree of intelligence that each new set of directors would bring to the business. So high a premium for ignorance would cause it to be feigned sometimes, when it does not exist. The rule is a wise one which conclusively presumes that the managers of railroad companies, like everybody else, understand the law which prescribes their duties.

4. It cannot be said that the company has been guilty of abuse and misuse every time a subordinate officer or agent transgresses the act of incorporation, without authority, express or implied, from the board of directors. It is not sufficient, for instance, that a conductor of his own head should charge an exorbitant fare. *But if the directors should establish a tariff of tolls greater than the law allows, and compel the public to pay them, this would be a manifest abuse.*

I have quoted at some length, Gentlemen of the Committee, from this memorable case, not only because it is from the pen of one of our ablest living jurists, but because it covers all the points in this case like a blanket, showing alike the duty and powers of the legislature, as well as that of corporations created by its authority. No language of mine can add force to what has been so ably said by Judge Black, and it would be pedantry to refer to the numerous authorities which sustain him.

It will be contended here, I have no doubt, that the principles of this decision are overruled in the case of the Commonwealth *v.* The Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad Company, 8 P. F. Smith, page 26. Without going into detail as to the merits of that case, because undoubtedly the Committee will fully examine it, I may state that in it a general demurrer was filed by the Commonwealth to the rejoinder of the defendants, which, as stated by the Court, "unquestionably admits the truth of all the facts averred in the rejoinder." As stated by Judge Sharswood, who delivered the opinion of the Court, "We have no difficulty in saying that upon these pleadings it is admitted that no misuse or abuse had taken place, which would give any constitutional right to the legislature under the 20th section of the original act of incorporation, to resume the rights and privileges granted to the defendants."

The case, then, was decided on technical grounds, the Commonwealth having admitted that "no abuse or misuse had taken place." Judge Sharswood, in commenting upon Erie & North East Railroad Co., *v.* Casey, expressly says, in speaking of the conclusions arrived at by Judge Black:—"After so clear an enunciation by the court itself of the conclusions at which they had arrived, it would be altogether a work of supererogation to examine and analyze the reasons upon which they are based. That case must be considered an authority in this state for the position that the legislature is not the *final* judge of whether the *casus foederis*, upon which the authority to repeal is based, has occurred." It will be observed here, Gentlemen, that the case of Erie & North East Railroad Co., *v.* Casey is not overruled, *but endorsed, and contains no denial of authority in the Legislature to act;* and from the instances cited by the learned judge he only concludes that the legislature "has not claimed an absolute right to decide conclusively upon the facts of misuser and abuse." I may add that because she has not claimed the "absolute right," does not destroy it—but as a matter of fact in several instances she has claimed and exercised it. Beside, it is not the absolute forfeiture of these charters that we now demand, but the curbing of these corporations which are doing enormous damage to the people at large by charging their present rates of toll.

As the case of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company's Appeal, 12 P. F. Smith page 218, may be alluded to, I desire simply to state that it bears no analogy to the present case. That Company by their charter were permitted to charge "four cents per ton per mile for toll, and three cents per ton per mile for transportation." As they had not exceeded their charter limits the Supreme Court sustained them. *They kept within their contract*, they had not misused or abused their privileges.

I could multiply authorities bearing on the points I have advanced, but not wishing to tax the patience of the committee further on this branch of the question, I desire to call their attention to a recent decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois, reported in the Public *Record* of March 13th 1871. The court says: "A railway company becomes a common carrier by the acceptance of its charter, which constitutes its contract with the public, and its duties are fixed by such contract and the law applicable to common carriers. These require it to receive and transport all freight, without discrimination, *and for reasonable prices.*"

To conclude on this point, Gentlemen; above and beyond all this there resides in the State that attribute of sovereignty, the power of *eminent domain*. On this point the authorities are so multitudinous that I can refer only to only a few. Says Cooley, in his admirable work on Constitutional limitations, page 281, "The grant of an exclusive privilege will not prevent the legislature from exercising the power of eminent domain in respect thereto. Franchises, like every other thing of value, and in the nature of property, within the State, are subject to this power, and any of their incidents may be taken away, or themselves altogether annihilated by its exercise. And it is believed that an express agreement in the charter, that the power of eminent domain should not be so exercised as to impair or effect the franchise granted, if not void as beyond the power of the legislature to make, must be considered as only a valuable portion of the privileges secured by the grant, and as such liable to be appropriated under the power of eminent domain. The exclusiveness of the grant, and the agreement against interference with it, if valid, constitute elements in its value to be taken into account in assessing compensation; but appropriating the franchise in such a case no more violates the obligation of the contract than does the appropriation of land which the State has granted under an express or implied agreement for quiet enjoyment by the grantee, but which may nevertheless be taken when the public need requires."

Mr. Greenleaf, in a note to his edition of Cruise on Real Property, Vol. 2, p. 67, says:—"Any act of the legislature disabling itself from the future exercise of powers intrusted to it for the public good must be void, being in effect a covenant to desert its paramount duty to the whole people."

In the cases before us the legislature has *not* granted away its powers of control, but expressly and in apt words reserved them.

Cooley, in the same work, p. 537, says: "The authority to determine in any case whether it is needful to exercise this power must rest with the State itself, *and the question is always one of a strict political character, not requiring any hearing upon the facts, or any judicial determination.*"

Again, the State has a general *police* power over all these corporations; and without elaborating the subject I would refer you to the opinion of Chief Justice Redfield in Thorpe *v.* R. & B. R. R. Co., 27 vt, 149, where he states: "We think the power of the legislature to control existing railways in this respect may be found in the general control of the police over the country, which resides in the law making power in all the states, and which is, by the fifth article of the Bill of Rights in this state, expressly declared to reside perpetually and inalienably in the legislature, which is, perhaps, no more than the enunciation of a general principle applicable to all free States, and which therefore cannot be violated so as to deprive the legislature of the power, even by express grant, to any mere private or public corporation. And when the regulation of the police of a town or city, by general ordinances, is given to such cities or towns, and the regulation of their own internal police is given to railroads, to be carried into effect by their by-laws and other regulations," (just what these corporations claim), "it is, of course, always, in all such cases, subject to the superior control of the legislature. *That is a responsibility which legislatures cannot divest themselves of, if they would.* On the same point I refer also to Indianapolis & R. R. Co. *v.* Kercheval, 16 Ind. 84; Ohio & R. R. Co. *v.* McClelland 2d Ill. 149; State *v.* Noyes, 47 Me. 189.

Now, *are* the present rates of freight on the railroads in question exorbitant? The testimoney of witnesses produced on this point is as fresh in the minds of the Committee as in my own, and the rates of freight charged at different times is before you in the shape of documentary evidence. In this connection I will only allude to the evidence of a few witnesses; because as we wished to occupy but little of your time we have called only a small number, when we might have cumulated testimony by hundreds of them, as the Committee well understand.

In the first place, then Col. Hitner, a manufacturer of iron, distinctly states that the rates of freight are exorbitant, and that alone, and not the price of mining coal, is the cause of the present trouble. He believed the charges of 1 98-100 cents per ton per mile for freight were exorbitant and much more so the present charge of 6½ cents per ton per mile. Messrs. Fulton, Kendrick, and other prominent men called by the defendants testify to the same effect. Gen. Brisbin, general counsel of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. regarded the rates as prohibitory. Gen. Cake thought if the tolls had not been increased, two-thirds of the collieries in Schuylkill county would now be in operation. Mr. Borda, the agent of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. at the N. Y. meeting there alleged that the intention was to put up the rates of freight to such "fancy rates" that it would be impossible for any operator in the Schuylkill region to ship coal, *and that statement remains uncontradicted.* Messrs. Kenley, Sney, & Watters state that different operators told them long before the present rates of freight were adopted that the then rates were exorbitant on the Philadelphia & Reading R. R., and prevented them from competing with the other anthracite regions. *The present rates are nearly four times as much as they were then!*

Messrs. Foley and Hallman representing not only the National Labor Association in this State but the 2100 men composing their Union in Danville, swear that the great works there are stopped, not

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1871.

THE speech of Capt. BROCKWAY, printed at length in the *Columbian* to-day, is a comprehensive statement of the case of the coal miners against the railway companies, and will give a clear understanding of the subject matter at issue between them.

Gen. Sherman on the KuKlux.

The General of the Army is at present on a visit of inspection to the south and the western frontier. Arriving the other day in New Orleans, he was tendered a reception by the American Union Club of that city, an association professedly non-political but composed almost entirely of radical politicians. The General accepted the invitation of the club and the reception came on with the usual display of pyrotechnics, oratory, etc. After a number of toasts had been given and responded to, there were cries of "SHERMAN!" "SHERMAN!" and the general begged to be excused from speaking, but the clamor of the enthusiastic members of the "American Union Club" could not be silenced. The distinguished but taciturn guest was obliged to speak, and he did speak in the following manner:

"I believe this government will keep on growing until it spreads itself over the entire American continent; but in order to gain this much desired end, and to maintain ourselves as a free and independent republic, we have got to show ourselves charitable towards each other. It has been remarked by some gentleman who has preceded me that it was generally conceded by the soldiers of both armies at the close of the late civil war, that if the questions and all matters of the settlement of the differences between the north and south were left to the armies, it would be settled at once, and everything would become quiet and orderly. I so believed; and before signing the agreement with Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, I called together all the generals under my command, and without a dissenting voice they agreed with me. I believed they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement; and, in my opinion, if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the army been left at the time to settle all the questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable. I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku-klux bills were kept out of Congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all southern states to put down all Ku-klux or other bands of marauders."

The British Treaty.

The U. S. Senate is to meet on the 10th instant to consider the British treaty. The following is given in the press despatches as a synopsis of the terms of the treaty. If the United States escape the tom-foolery about the "Alabama claims" without heavy loss, the people may congratulate themselves:

Several of the American commissioners have informed some of the senators who are to take a prominent part in the debate on the forthcoming treaty between Great Britain and the United States of the main points of settlement. It appears that the navigation of the St. Lawrence river and Canadian canal is settled outright favorable to the United States.

The fishery question is settled, with the proviso that the United States is to pay Canada a certain amount of money for fishing privileges.

The San Juan boundary question is to be referred to an arbitrator, whose decision, our commissioners believe, cannot fail to be in favor of the United States.

The Alabama claims are not settled absolutely. The only principles upon which they are to be adjudicated hereafter by the commissioners are agreed upon. The principles are regarded as very liberal towards the United States. The last clause of the treaty, which will provoke opposition, is the manner in which our government admits the validity of the claims against the United States held by Englishmen. These claims are to go before a separate commission to be audited. American claims against Great Britain are also to be audited by a separate commission.

A prominent senator, who has examined the whole subject closely, states that the English claims which are put forward by the British government as an offset to our claims will reach from thirty to fifty millions, and will far exceed all that has been claimed by us for damages out of the depredations of the rebel cruisers. He says if we get off without paying a large sum out of our treasury he will be surprised.

THE Legislature is now in harmonious working order, and bills are being passed at a rapid rate. Another lock had occurred, but Gov. GEARY having promised to sign the apportionment bill, the machinery was again set in motion and is now working at railroad speed. We would have preferred to have seen the apportionment bill vetoed, in the hope that its imperfections would be corrected.

The noise of the Radicals about all legislation being stopped would have done no injury. We believe the people would be highly gratified if they could be assured that there would be no further legislation. They are more fearful that they will get too much of it than not enough.

THE Legislature of Connecticut was to meet on Wednesday, and it will probably soon be officially determined who is elected Governor.

Although the Democratic candidate has a considerable majority over his Radical opponent for Governor in New Hampshire, there are scattering votes enough to defeat him, the laws of that State requiring a majority of the whole number of votes to elect. The election now devolves on the Legislature, in which the Radicals claim a majority of three.

IT is hoped the Democracy of the several election districts of the county will not forget the delegate elections on the 13th inst. Although the Convention that is to assemble will have little or no other business than to appoint delegates to the State Convention and elect district conferees, these matters are of sufficient importance to receive attention and a full convention is always encouraging. Be sure to send delegates from every district.

The Coal Troubles.

The Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron company and their miners have come to terms and the men have agreed to go to work. This company is one of the largest shippers of coal, being exceeded only by the three companies operating at Scranton. Several collieries in the Luzerne and Schuylkill regions are reported in operation. Further efforts at compromise continue and it is hoped may soon prove successful. Many of the miners are reported going west.

European News.

No material change has yet resulted in French affairs, yet it is claimed that the government troops constantly obtain additional advantages over the insurgents. The fighting has been vigorous and destructive, and the probability is that the city of Paris is sustaining more injury from it than it did from the Germans. The latter have notified the French that if they do not soon put down disorder the Prussians will do it for them. As they have 200,000 men still around Paris and have possession of several of the strongest forts, they can no doubt make their threat good whenever they see proper.

Legal Tender.

A year or more ago the Supreme Court decided the act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender for contracts made before its passage to be unconstitutional. Five Judges concurred in this decision and two opposed it. Since then two new Judges have been added to the number. These were said at the time to be pledged to reverse this decision and that this was made a condition of their appointment. Both, too, are said to be peculiarly interested in the decision. Recently the Court again opened the question, and a decision has been given sustaining the constitutionality of the act, by five to four. Chief Justice CHASE, the author of the greenback act is of the latter.

In commenting on the conduct of the new Judges, the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The most serious objection to the action of Justices Strong and Bradley of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the late Legal Tender case, is that they overturned and brought into contempt a recent very careful decision of their own Court, by ruling, with little argument and in unusual haste, on the side on which they had but a short time before been paid advocates. *The Philadelphia Inquirer* assures us that Justice Strong divested himself absolutely of his railroad interests before taking his seat on the bench, and says that something in *The Tribune* once conveyed a contrary impression. We take pleasure, therefore, in giving prominence to *The Inquirer's* statement; but must be permitted to add that it does not touch the point of our complaint. It was an essentially improper thing that a recent and earnest paid advocate of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender law should take his seat upon the Supreme Bench to decide it constitutional. Let him be pure as snow, he cannot, for this, escape condemnation. It is a decision in the interests of the great railroad companies, and it has been reached through the instrumentality of their former paid advocates and stockholders now on the bench. The first conclusion of the Court has been hastily reversed, but it will not be as easy to restore the public respect and reverence for the tribunal which this decision has sacrificed.

The Ku Klux Falsehoods.

It is a fact that all the demonstrations of the Radicals about Ku Klux are mere fustian, gotten up solely for political effect, to turn the heads of ignorant and mush-headed people in the North who are simple enough to believe them, and of this we have presented frequent proof. In addition we now give the following from the N. Y. *Tribune*. The North Carolina counties named in the letter quoted, are those in which the Ku Klux were said to be most rampant, and in which martial law was proclaimed by the impeached radical Governor of North Carolinia. It will be seen that the denial comes from men who live in the locality, and who belong to both political parties—men who voluntarily came forward to do justice to their neighbors and who submerge every other consideration to the interests of truth.

From the N. Y. *Tribune* of May 1, 1871.

KU-KLUX NO BAR TO NORTHERN SETTLERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: We have noticed recently a great many publications in your paper concerning outrages committed by Ku-Klux in the Southern States. We know nothing of the truth or falsity of these charges, and shall not undertake their refutation except so far as they may be understood to apply to the whole South. The undersigned, all Northern men by birth and education, have, since the war, purchased homes and settled, some in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and others in Caswell and Rockingham Counties, North Carolina, and many of us are Republicans and regular readers of and subscribers to the *Tribune*. We have reason to believe that a large number of our Northern friends earnestly desire to emigrate to the South, supply themselves with cheap lands, and enjoy this charming climate; and we fear that they may be deterred from doing so by the publications to which we have referred. It is for this reason we request the insertion of this letter in your paper, in the hope that such other papers in the North as desire to do justice to every portion of the country will give it circulation. We can say in truth that not only persons and property are safe in the sections of Virgina and North Carolinia in which we reside, but that we never lived in a more orderly or law-abiding community. We have been kindly received by the entire people; our intercourse with them has been in all respects as agreeable as we could have desired. We have seen no disposition to mistrust or even slight us on account of our politics—on the contrary, we have uniformly been treated with civility and respect by every one with whom we have come in contact. It is but an act of justice to ourselves and to the people living in the States of our adoption that we should say what we have said, and we trust that you will give it a place in your paper.

James Robinson, Canada; Rev. John Branch, Tioga Co., N. Y.; A. G. Newell, Tioga Co., N. Y.; S. L. Hitchcock, Brown Co., N. Y.; Fred W. Hitchcock, Brown Co., N. Y.; J. F. Councilman, Tioga Co., N. Y.; Austin H. Prentice, Tioga Co., N. Y.; James Hutchinson, Penn.; John Hutchinson, Penn.; Wm. H. Davis, Indiana Co., Penn.; R. S. Davis, Indiana Co., Penn., C. Hinkley, Steuben Co., N. Y.; H. Hingley; H. B. Stephen, Steuben Co., N. Y.; Chas. H. Rodgers, Waverly, Tioga Co., N. Y.; James Ogden, Penn.; William Lander, Steuben Co., N. Y.; Jonathan Bitner, Westmoreland, Penn.; W. P. Spaulding, Michigan.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1871.

AN exchange says, that the President is consolidating the Departments into an institution to be known as the Asylum for Repudiated Members of the Forty-first Congress and other Political Paupers.

THE bill forbidding the sale orgiving away of intoxicating drinks at elections has been signed by Gov. Geary, and is therefore a law.

Grant, Butler & Co.

Some of our Radical contemporaries have been forced by the recent alliance of GRANT and BUTLER to endeavor to sustain the latter. The New York *Tribune*, however, will not consent to this. It says of him: "As to Mr. BUTLER, if there is anything remaining of him after the sanguinary row he provoked, we may safely leave it to be dealt with by his Yankee fellow-citizens, who will certainly object to being represented by a man who has not discretion enough to keep out of quarrels, nor pluck enough to carry them through." GRANT, who had expressed, in his official report, his contempt for the "bottled up" hero of Bermuda Hundreds, was tempted, by BUTLER'S boasted smartness, to take him into political partnership. We doubt if the profits of it will be large. BUTLER devised the late Military bill, and the Ku-Klux excitement that was to sustain it. But the House rejected BUTLER'S bill, and on motion of the Radical Speaker, Mr. BLAINE, appointed a committee to investigate the lies about the South. Then BUTLER got GRANT to make it a party question by sending in a message asking the passage of BUTLER'S scheme and it was thus carried through against the remonstrances of some of the best men and journals of the Republican party. But GRANT has suffered more by his association with the gang of scoundrels he has gathered round him, and their revolutionary plots in his and their interest, than he did even through his implication in the "gold conspiracy" and his bad habits—among them that of pocketing presents. He has frittered away all the reputation won in his military career, by his discreditable civil administration. He is now in the same sort of company, politically, that he was when the financial sharpers in New York got him in their clutches; and so used him that the Congressional Committee of his own party only screened his damaged reputation by suppressing his letters, and shifting *all* the blame on Corbin, his brother-in-law, and Butterfield, the faithless public officer of his selection.—*Philadelphia Age.*

DAVID ALLEN, Esq. an old and respected citizen of Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, died at his residence on the 21st instant, of congestion of the lungs, aged about 85 years. Mr. ALLEN removed from Jerseytown, Columbia county, where several of his relations still reside, about 40 years ago. Soon after settling in Clinton county he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, which office he held until near the time of his death and perhaps was then in commission, but for several years passed was too blind to do business. He was a Democrat in politics, and though his township gave a large Whig majority he was always re-elected when he ran for Justice of the Peace. He several times held county offices and was once the Democratic nominee for Associate Judge. In muscular strength and activity he had few equals and even in old age walked as erect as a soldier. His health and constitutional vigor did not apparently fail him in the least until he lost his eye-sight, when want of action and exercise no doubt seriously affected both. It is therefore probable that he would have lived several years yet had he not lost his sight. He was a kind and very hospitable man and was universally respected by his acquaintances. Mrs. Allen died a few months ago, quite old. She was also much respected.

A MOST remarkable commentary on the patient submission of the American people to the yoke of their oppressors is found in what occurred a few days since in England. In order to raise additional revenue to be applied to the improvement and strengthening of the national defense, the British Minister of Finance proposed to lay a stamp tax on matches of one halfpenny per box. The proposition had scarcely been mooted in Parliament before the British people began to protest against it. The popular irritation excited by this attempt on the part of the cabinet of Great Britain to adopt a mode of taxation by which more than two millions of dollars per annum are wrung from the American people, was so great that a mob assembled at Westminster and demanded that the measure should be abandoned. The result was that the mover of the proposition in Parliament, withdrew his resolution, and the administration declined to press it further. What becomes of our boasted love of liberty when we tamely submit to an imposition at the mere mention of which JOHN BULL bellows and paws the earth with rage?—*Morning Patriot.*

White Men Reflect!

The Washington Patriot coolly narrates thus:

EDWIN L. STANTON, son of the late Secretary of War, is named for appointment as Secretary of the Territory of Columbia, in place of Chipman, elected to Congress. There is a heavy pressure being put upon the President to appoint John F. Cook, now City Register. Mr. Cook is a respectable and intelligent colored man, and very popular with the resident colored population. Frederick Douglass is also a candidate for the place, and is backed by a faction of the colored people and some white Radicals. There are other aspirants, none of whom however, are so strongly backed as to be likely to overcome the forces mustered by the negro population. As the matter stands now it hardly seems as though the President can appoint a white man without giving serious offence to that class here which is the sole local support of the Administration. The appointment will be made in a day or two.

THE Catholics of Germany have petitioned the recently crowned Emperor to prevent the occupation of Rome by the Italian government. The Prussian *Cross Gazette* declares that the reply of the Emperor does not commit the government to any positive line of action, and that no promise of any kind was made. A Protestant potentate protecting the Pope from the encroachments of a Catholic King, would be a curious spectacle in this age. But Bismark is wily, and will move with caution and a view to future results. Germany has a large Catholic population, and Bismarck needs union just now, when Russia has shown her teeth in the case of the Lutherans in Lavonia.

THE Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Auditor and Surveyor General is to assemble at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 24th day of May next.

WHAT new dodge is this of which we hear from Washington? A judge is superceded on the territorial bench, and returning to Washington to ascertain the reason why is confronted with his own resignation. The resignation proves a forgery. That is trick of the vainest possible sort? but not altogether vain in this instance. It is one of those practical jokes which men seldom play twice successfully, but it opens up the vista of possibilities to a fearful extent. If the hungering outs may resign a man out of the public service without consulting him, what officeholder can be certain of waking any morning with his head on his shoulders?—*Day.*

WE anticipate none but the most pleasant relations with the Democracy of the counties united with us in Senatorial and Assembly Districts. All that will be required to secure the election of representatives of our large party majority—will be to fairly present proper candidates—men of brains and integrity.—*Lycoming Standard.*

Of course it is gratifying to the editor of the *Standard* to get into good company, but he must bear in mind that that circumstance involves good behavior. The Democracy of Columbia extend the hand of generous fellowship to their new Senatorial associates and promise a hearty and overwhelming support to all Democratic nominees—"men of brains and integrity."

THE action of the chinese government in disregarding the Burlingame treaty by refusing to protect missionaries and teachers, has been brought to the attention of the government, and is now under consideration. It appears that the Chinese are actuated in this matter by the course pursued by the people of the United States against Chinese emigration, and particularly the harsh manner in which the Chinese are treated in California.

The Chinese government holds that our government has failed to carry out that part of the Burlingame treaty which insures protection to Chinese in the United States. It is regarded as a very troublesome question, and one which the government is at a loss how to deal with.

THE Muncy Creek Railroad Bill which was some time ago vetoed by Governor Geary, and passed the Senate by a two thirds vote, over the veto, also passed the House of Representatives on Friday week, by the Constitutional majority.—The bill repeals the supplement to the act, approved April 7th, 1870, relating to executions, approved June 16, 1836. so far as the same relates to the Muncy Creek Railroad Company. In other words it exempts the Muncy Creek railroad from being sold for its debts.—*Muncy Luminary,*

AT a recent session of the Presbytery of Northumberland, held at Berwick, Columbia county, the pastoral relations of three clergymen, with the respective churches heretofore under their charge were dissolved, viz:—Rev. Wm. Sterling, of the second Presbyterian church of Williamsport; Rev. D. J. Waller, of the Church at Bloomsburg; and the Rev. A. Heron, of the Church in Muncy.

Editor's Book Table.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is one the most interesting publications of the kind, containing tales, poetry and much historical and other reliable information. The May number concludes the 2d volume. Harper brothers, New York.

THE NURSERY, a monthly magazine for children, illustrated, is a captivating work for little readers in which they will take deep interest. Price $1.50 in advance. John L. Shory, publisher, Boston.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for May contains an array of over twenty stated articles besides its ever valuable miscellany. Price $3 per year. S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE is the largest and best Original Dollar Monthly in the country. A $100 Prize Story complete in every number. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1.00 Wood's Pocket Magnifier (price $1.50) and the magazine will be mailed to any address for $1.50. Magazine two years in advance with magnifier for $2.00. Prang's Easter Morning Chromo (worth $3.) and magazine three years for only $3. Splendid premiums for clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. Wood & Co. Newburgh, N. Y.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, a 64 page weekly magazine, maintains its high rank at the head of American published periodicals. Price $8 per year. Littell & Gay, Boston.

CANDIDATES.

[The charge for announcing candidates is five dollars cash. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

E. J. McHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JAMES S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE:
DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

MARRIAGES.

TILLY—FARNSWORTH—In Moreland, on the 20th ult., by Rev. H. H. C. Muns, Mr. William Tilly of Buck Horn, and Miss Sarah Farnsworth, of Moreland.

HARTZEL—LONGENBERGER—On the 23d ult., by Rev. S. S. Henry, Mr. Michael Hartzel to Miss Frances Ann Longenberger, both of Mifflin, Columbia county.

KELLER—MASTELLER—On the 29th ult., in Jackson township, by Jas. W. Kitchen, J. P., Mr. Jacob Keller of Jackson, to Miss Rebecca Masteller of Sugarloaf.

And we drink success to the wedded pair,
And joy with their "Olive Branches" fair,
May their lives be long and free from sin,
And may they always have plenty of tin.

DEATHS.

WHITMOYER.—On Saturday evening, April 29th, 1871, Mr. John Whitmoyer, of Pine township, aged about 70 years.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1 30
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	75
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	35
Eggs	16
Tallow	10
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	10
Hams	18
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

Receipts for Subscription to the "Columbian," for April, 1871.

Joseph Pohe	$ 50	Samuel Oman	00
M A Ammerman	2 00	Josiah R. Fritz	00
S B Johnson	1 00	John Miller	00
Hugh McBride	50	Fread Brown	00
John B. Shultz	2 00	Israel Bogart	00
Joseph Weiss, jr.,	50	Joseph Yorks	00
C H Eat	2 00	Mrs Sgsan Dodson	00
A C Millard	2 00	J F Brink	00
S M Geathart	50	John A Funston	00
Wm Breisbach	2 00	A S Pinson	00
J Michael (Eckley)	2 00	Gabriel Everett	00
A J Evans	2 00	A C Shive	00
John Pollock	1 00	Jeremiah Hess	00
Philip Hess	50	George Moore	00
Est of Daniel Nyer	2 00	Wm Howell	00
George Farver	50	F H Gingle	00
Paxtin & Harman	1 00	Daniel Zarr	00
Richard Demott	2 00	Peter Werkheiser	00
Jacob Yohe	1 00	Ezra Brown	00
James Kisner	2 00	A S Allen	00
W H Jacoby	4 00		

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROBISON, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Robison, late of Scott township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Huston Robison, and William C. Robison. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

HUSTON ROBISON,
WM. C. ROBISON,
May 5, 1871-6w. Executors.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that on the 29th day of April, 1871, I purchased at Constable Sale the following described property, sold as the property of Joseph Fetter, of Centre township, Columbia county, and which I have loaned to him during my pleasure, to wit: Horses, cattle, wagons, plows, harrows and all farming utensils on the farm where he resides, and all the household furniture in the house occupied by him. Also, his share of grain in the ground on the Headley farm. All persons are notified that said property now belongs to me.

may 5,'71-3t* JOSEPH POHE.

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,

MISSES HARMAN

Have just received a new and fashionable assortment of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods, of the choicest and neatest styles and patterns, which they offer to customers on the most reasonable terms.

BONNETS AND HATS,
LACES AND FLOWERS,
KID AND KID-FINISHED GLOVES,
MILLINERY GOODS IN GENERAL,
FANCY ARTICLES, LACE
AND OTHER COLLARS,

and all other goods usually kept in a first class Millinery establishment. Call and see. Main Street, three doors above Centre. may 5'71-3t

MAY.

"THE HEATED TERM," IS COMING.

The summer months will very soon be fairly ushered in with their sultry weather and long train of diseases. It is the season when nature can do little in recuperating our exhausted systems, and when we are required to fortify our physique against the dangers arising from the universal prevalency of sickness. The only true safeguard is the sure and reliable tonic and invigorator, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which is indorsed and recommended by the medical faculty and by unnumered thousands of persons in this city, town and village in the country who have tested its remedial virtues, and, by its aid, preserved or received their health. It will purify the blood and blood vessels; cure every form of indigestion, and afford immediate relief in cases of Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, and kindred diseases. Provide yourself now against a time of need. Delays are often dangerous.

EXCHANGE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Wintmyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Fruits and Cakes. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

Is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

DECKER & STECKEL.

May 5, 1871.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia co., on Friday the 26th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property to wit: The equal undivided one half part of a

TRACT OF WOODLAND,

situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at a white oak stump, a corner of land of Joseph Breish, and running thence by same and land of George Gowman, south fifty-three and three-quarter degrees west one hundred and thirty perches to a stone, thence by lands of Elizabeth Reeder and land of E. R. Sowers, south forty-five and a quarter degrees, west eighty perches to a post, thence by lands belonging to the heirs of William Isaacson, deceased, north forty-four and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and thirty perches to a post, in line of land of Joseph Breish, thence by the said land north forty-five and three-quarter degrees west eighty perches to the place of beginning, containing

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES,

strict measure; late the estate of Martin Billmyer, deceased.

The foregoing tract of land is well timbered with the best quality of WHITE OAK TIMBER. This land lies within a mile and a quarter of the town of Catawissa, and is therefore convenient to the railroad.

☞ Terms and conditions made known on day of sale. PETER BILLMYER,
MARY BILLMYER,
May 5, 1871. Administrators.

Poisonous Medicines.

The theory that the virus of disease can be safely counteracted by doses of poison, is false and dangerous. Within the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the pootitry of the medical profession. They are given in small doses, otherwise they would destroy life immediately; but even in minute quantities, they produce, ultimately, very disastrous effects. It is unwise and unphilosophical to employ, as remedies, powerful and insidious drugs, which, in subjugating one disease, sow the seeds of another still more unmanag cable. None of these terrible medicaments operates with as much directness and certainty upon the causes of diseases as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic and corrective, *without a single deleterious ingredient in its composition.* Arsenic and quinia are given for intermittents; bromide of potassium for nervous disorders; strychnine and prussic acid for general debility; mercury, in various forms, for liver complaint; preparations of cloroform and opium for sleeplessness; and yet these deadly drugs do not compare, as specifics for the diseases above enumerated, with that wholesome vegetable invigorator and alterative, while they are all so pernicious that it is astonishing any physician should take the responsibility of prescribing them. Let invalids, for their own sakes, try the Bitters before they resort to the poisons. The relief they will experience from a course of the harmless specific, will render a recourse to the unsafe preparations referred to, quite unnecessary.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased, in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pa., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 16th and 17th 1871, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon the following property to wit:

SEVEN HORSES AND ONE COLT,
FIVE MILCH COWS, FOUR HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,
11 HEAD OF FAT BEEF STEERS,

thirty-eight sheep, two breeding sows and pigs, six shoats, one two-horse wagon, (iron axle,) one other two-horse wagon, one four horse wagon, two three-horse sleds, one sleigh, one four-horse lever power threshing machine, one grain drill, one corn sheller, hay fork, rope and pulley, one Buckeye Reaper and Mower, one Keystone Cider Mill, hay rake, fanning mill, three iron beam plows, a lot of other plows, harness, corn plow, cultivators, six sets heavy harness, four sets light harness, eight harness, fly nets, chains, forks, shovels, and rakes, with a large variety of farming implements too numerous to mention. Also, a lot of lumber such as boards, scantling, oak and pine plank, shingles, Railroad sills.

13,000 FEET DRY PINE BOARDS,

two thousand feet of panel stuff, frame timber, saw logs, a lot of timber on the stump, (on land sold to Solomon Artley,) also on lot known as the "Thomas School House lot." Also a lot of Blacksmith's tools, one boring machine, lot of ham, shoulder and side meat, lard, tallow, four barrels of Vinegar,

150 BUSHELS OF WHEAT,

two hundred and fifty bushels of corn, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of oats, lot of clover seed, potatoes by the bushel, hay by the ton, and six swarms of bees. Also, household and kitchen furniture, such as

BEDS, BEDDING, TABLES, CHAIRS,

stands, stoves and pipe, meat tubs, barrels, with a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

☞ Conditions will be made known on day of sale. O. D. L. KOSTENBAUDER,
J. R. KNITTLE,
Franklin twp., May 5, 1871. Administrators.

BLANK DEEDS.

We now have the finest assortment of BLANK DEEDS on hand and for sale that were ever kept in Bloomsburg. Large size on best parchment paper, Common Deeds, Executor's and Administrator's Deeds—small size good paper (cheap), Common Deeds, &c.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF CONYNGHAM AND CENTRALIA POOR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 18th 1871. WILLIAM GOODMAN, Treasurer, in account with said District.

DR.

To amount received from duplicate of Conyngham township	$5,573 49
To amount received from duplicate of Centralia borough	899 44
To amount from County Treasury for unseated land taxes	2,982 15
To amount received from Orange Poor District	18 66
To amount received from Coal Poor District	124 41
To total amount received from sales of farm produce during the year	309 16
	$9,908 35

CR.

By amount of orders redeemed during the year	$9,109 67
By amount of Treasurers commission thereon @ 1 per cent.	91 12
By amount of balance in Treasury	209 56
	$9,508 35

On examination of the foregoing account of William Goodman, Treasurer of Conyngham and Centralia Poor District, we find it correct.

MARTIN FLANIGAN,
ANDREW HONEY,
DOMNIC CSSOROVE,
PATRICK KILLEEN,
DAVID WALSH,
THOMAS MURPHY,
} Auditors.

April 24th, 1871.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR IN ACCOUNT WITH CONYNGHAM AND CENTRALIA POOR DISTRICT.

DR.

To amount from duplicates	$6,461 93
" " " other sources	3,134 42
	$9,596 35

CR.

By am't paid debt of last year to Messrs Goodman and Thornton	598 33
By am't paid of last years salary due J. H. Long, steward	82 19
By am't paid lawyer's fees due since last year	175 00
By am't paid balance in full of bonds with interest for building addition last year	941 72
By am't paid Martin Monaghan for out door relief in 1869	302 74
By am't paid debt of 1867 to township Road Fund	847 59
By am't paid Installment on farm " " for farm work and coffins in 1869	1,466 58 82 60
By am't paid farming utensils, furniture, stock and repairing during year	693 70
By am't paid to Asylum for insane Pauper's Board	358 58
By am't paid for medical, fees and medicine	187 57
By am't paid for insurance	19 25
By am't paid for support of paupers, work on and mercenart's bills	2,119 48
By amount of other unforeseen contingencies expenses incurred during the year	93,332 81
By amount paid Treasurers commission @2 per cent on $9,096.67 paid out	181 12
By am't of balance due from Treasurer	209 56
	$9,508 35

REAL ESTATE WITH RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

By Farm and buildings valued at	$5,000 00
" Repairs to building	227 48
" Household furniture	107 48
" Farm utensils	622 26
" Hay, grain and straw	311 56
" Manure	173 00
" Horses and cattle	727 00
" Pigs	91 00
" Poultry	15 00
" Potatoes	58 00
" Meat	57 30
" 2 acres of wheat and 4 rye in ground	50 00
" Balance due from Treasurer	209 56
	$8,813 73

LIABILITIES.

By balance due on face bonds	$5,700 00
" " in favor of district	3,017 23
	$8,813 73

PRODUCTS OF FARM IN 1870.

15 tons of hay @ $18.00	$270 00
98 bushels of wheat @ $1.10	107 20
170 " " oats @ 60 cents	101 60
273 " " corn ears @ 50 cents	136 50
70 " " rye @ $1.10	80 50
225 " " potatoes @ 75 cents	171 00
8 loads of corn fodder @ $10	80 00
800 lbs of pork @ 12 cents	100 56
600 heads of cabbage @ 6 cents	36 00
Butter, eggs and vegetables	67 00
Live stock raised	90 00
½ bushel of clover seed	3 00
	$1,282 76

No. of paupers now in Poor House 13
" " admitted during year 14
" " born " " 1
" " died " " 1

WILLIAM SNYDER,
PATRICK RILEY,
WILLIAM GOODMAN,
} Directors Poor.

Attest C. G. MERWIN, Clerk.
April 26th, 1871.—6

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

M. P. LUTZ.

BROWN MUSLINS.

34 inch Appleton "A," per yard	14
" " by the bolt	12½
" " Augusta "A," per yard	12½
" " by the bolt	12
" " Agawam "F," per yard	10
" " by the bolt	9½
" " Exeter "A," per yard	9
" " by the bolt	8½
" " Augusta "A," per yard	8
" " Pepperell "E," per yard	12½
" " by the bolt	12
" " Pepperell "W," per yard	12½
" " by the bolt	12
" " Monadnock per yard	8
" " by the bolt	7½

BLEACH MUSLINS.

38 inch Gold coin, per yard	12½
" " by the bolt	12
" " Wamsutta, per yard	12½
" " by the bolt	12
" " Pride of the Lowell, per yard	12½
" " by the bolt	12
" " Lonsdale, per yard	12½
" " by the bolt	12
" " Chapman, per yard	12½
" " by the bolt	12
" " Boardale, per yard	12½
" " Red Bank, per yard	12½
" " Green Mt. Co. "G," per yard	12½
" " Hamilton "A," per yard	12½
60 " " Dwight Anchor, per yard	12½
45 " " Noon "X," per yard	12½
45 " " Fruit of the Loom, per yard	12½
36-4 " " Monadnock, per yard	12½
39-4 " " Pequot, per yard	15

Check shirtings from 16, 17, 20, 22 to 25
Stripe Shirtings from 16 to 25

TICKINGS.

36 inch Minnehaha	28
" " Conestoga	25
32 " " Wire Twist	20
30 " " Omega "C"	20
27 " " Lehigh Valley "B,"	25½

PRINTS.

Shirting and Mourning	12½
Cochoc, Merrimack and Sprague	12½
American, Richmond and Manchester	12½
Pinks and Purples	12½
Garners, Amoskeag and Arnold	10
Columbian	8
Wellington	6½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18
Baird's Scotch	15
Best "	25
Nonpariel	12½

Delaines 12½, 15, 18, 20 & 22
Lawns 12½, 15, 18, 20 & 25
Pink, Blue and Buff French Lawns 20
Buff Chinese Grass Cloth 25
Buff Linens for suits 37 50 & 62½
Marl Wash Poplins 18
Philadelphia Poplins, all colors 38
Red Linen Rich Damasks 50, 56, 60, 75, 90 & $1.00
Colored Silk Stripe Grenadines 55
Alexander Kid Gloves 1.25
" " Two buttons 1.75

SHAWLS.

Augusta	$1.00
Rosalind	3.25
Sultana (striped and plain centre,)	3.75
Ristori " "	5.50
Hero	6.75
Printed Imitation Paisley	4.00
Paisley (red and black centres,)	$8.00 to $10.00
Black Lace	$4.50 to $ 7.75

SKIRTS.

Printed Percale	75, $1.25 & $1.50
Summer Felt	2.25
16 Bone, French wove Corsets	75

PAPER COLLARS.

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, May 5, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
11:35 A. M.	9:34 A. M.
6:25 P. M.	5:50 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION

Going North.	Going South.
4:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

As we go to press we learn that the North and West Branch Railroad bill passed the Senate with only four negative votes. There will probably be no serious opposition in the House.

ATTENTION is called to the large sale of the personal estate of JACOB KOSTENBAUDER, deceased. There will be two days' vendue.

REV. H. W. BUCK of the Evangelical Association will preach in the upper room of the Old Academy on next Sabbath the 7th Inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THERE is a rumor afloat that Gov. CURTIN is about to return from St. Petersburg, Russia, resigning his place as Minister to that power.

THE CHURCH KALENDAR (Bloomsburg) for May is out and is a good number, worthy of patronage even outside of the Episcopal Church, whose organ it is. The enterprise deserves encouragement by general public support.

CONCERT.—There will be a grand vocal and instrumental Concert given at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Friday the 26th day of May next, by a class under direction of Prof. NILES. People are cordially invited to attend.

M'COLLUM'S Tannery, near Jerseytown, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night last. His stable and wagon shed were also destroyed, together with nearly the entire contents of the tannery etc. It is not known how the fire started. Insurance $2,300, which will not nearly cover the loss.

We have heard much of the superiority of Italian Bees, and it now appears too that they are No. 1 in the way of reproduction. A new swarm made its appearance from a hive belonging to Mr. H. H. BROWN, of Light Street, on the 30th ult. They seemed abundant in numbers and vigorous in health. It is said of this variety of bees that they posses a rare merit of doubtful morality, that of stealing the honey of other bees in their vicinity. Great capacity to gather honey is also attributed to them.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On last Monday afternoon Mrs. ELIZABETH KRAMER, wife of WM. B. KRAMER, went to the barn to fix nests and search for eggs. She came out at the front door, where was a pair of steep steps. She slipped very suddenly off of the bottom step, it not being nailed solid, which threw her with much force on the step, breaking three of her ribs and otherwise injuring her internally. Dr. CHAPINS, of Benton skilfully attended to the case, and though he says it is somewhat serious gives hopes of her recovery soon. The lady is nearly seventy years old.

J. W. K.

IN MEMORIAM.—At a regular meeting of Concordia Lodge No. 60, I. O. O. F., the following proceedings were adopted:

Whereas, Our unerring Father has called home brother JACOB KOSTENBADER; therefore

Resolved, That by the breaking of the silver cord, we are made sad and our hearts' affections rent asunder.

Resolved, We deeply sympathise with the bereaved family, and extend to them the hand of Friendship, Love and Truth.

Resolved, A copy of these Resolutions be handed to the relatives, and also published in the county papers.

E. T. SHUMAN, N. G.

Attest C. ELLIS, Sec'y.
Catawissa, April 29th, 1871.

WE are informed by one of the neighbors of Mr. JOSIAH J. THOMAS, late of Roaringcreek township, who came to his death by suffocation in a smokehouse, that the house was not arranged in any manner with a view to entrapping thieves. It had been originally constructed for a Bee house, without the least reference to thieves, but with double doors for the winter protection of the bees. Not answering the purpose for which it was constructed, it was used for a smokehouse. Mr. THOMAS entered as stated, and was suffocated by the smoke. He fell against and across the inner door, which closed and held it shut, as it opened inwardly. He would have had no difficulty in opening it had he not been strangled. This correction is made at the request of the family who felt aggrieved by the former report.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Montour Paint Works at Rupert caught fire about 9 o'clock, on Monday morning and were entirely consumed. The fire originated in the Fire Room of the Engine house and rapidly communicated with the main buildings. The excellent arrangement for smothering the fire by steam proved a failure on account of the windows being broken in and giving the flames an outside draught. The extensive machinery was entirely destroyed. The mills were new, having been in operation only about six weeks. The loss in property was probably about $10,000 but this covers but a small portion of the real loss. Our enterprising citizens Messrs. DREHR & RAY are thrown out of business for a time and the whole community suffers in consequence. The extensive warehouse of PAXTON & HARMAN was on fire several times but the flames were in each case extinguished. Their loss will reach probably 500 or 600 dollars. When the dense volumes of smoke were seen, our Fire Company hurried to the scene of conflagration and were present in fifteen minutes from the time they left town, and saved many thousand dollars worth of property. It is conceeded that the buildings of PAXTON & HARMAN would have been consumed had it not been for the timely assistance of the Fire Company. They deserve the thanks of the community for the energy they displayed, and we earnestly hope they may have the material aid that they need in order to fully equip themselves. We understand that the property was covered by insurance.—*Republican.*

P. S. On returning from the fire, a polished steel screw from an arm of the Engine was lost. Any person finding it would do a great favor to return it to the company.

Reported for the Columbian.

Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1871—Court met, Hon. WM. ELWELL, President Judge and his Associates, IRAM DERR and ISAAC S. MONROE, Esqrs. on the bench. Constables sworn and made their returns.

I. B. RUPERT, Esq., of Bloomsburg, was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury.

Jackson Kline of the Grand Jury was excused.

David Coffman was appointed Court crier for the term.

Samuel Stettler, Isaac McBride and J. S. Evans were appointed tipstaves to attend the Court.

Daniel W. Martz was appointed guardian for James Miller. Harvy J. Dietterich was appointed guardian for Sophia and Sarah Shaffer. In the estate of John Miller, deceased, Court awarded an inquest and directed personal notice to be given to the parties interested.

Jacob S. Evans was appointed Constable for Greenwood township.

Samuel Hutchinson was appointed Supervisor of Scott township.

Report of viewers of a new road in Locust township near George Fox's and vacating an old road confirmed ni. si.

Re-reviewers to vacate a road in Hemlock township, near Levi Wright's, report against vacation, confirmed ni. si.

The Court ordered that an adjourned Court be held on the 12th day of June next and that a jury of thirty six persons be drawn for the Common Pleas. In the case of Golder vs. Golder, Subpœna in Divorce, Court order publication and appoint C. G. BARKLEY commissioner to take testimony in the case.

In the estate of Abraham Hess, dec'd. Stephen H. Miller, Daniel Rambach, and William Brown appointed appraisers, notice to be given by the appraisers of the time and place of the appraisement for six weeks in one newspaper published in Columbia county and copies mailed to the parties interested where their residence is known.

Auditors report making distribution in the estate of David Rohrbach, deceased, confirmed ni. si.

D. A. Watson appointed guardian for minor children Wm. Pegg, deceased.

On motion of Mr. CLARK, the order of sale in the estate of John W. Watts was continued.

In the estate of Peter K. Herbein, deceased, petitioners presented, asking for a citation on the administrator to file an account. Citation ordered.

Return of inquisition in the estate of Peter Bitner, deceased, confirmed ni. si.

Return of sale of the real estate of John Richards, deceased, confirmed ni. si.

Return of inquisition on the real estate of John P. Smith, late of Greenwood township, dec'd., confirmed ni. si.

Return of inquisition in the estate of William Welliver, deceased, confirmed ni. si.

Petition for citation to the Executor of Henry Deterich, deceased, to file an account, Court award citation commanding Executor to file an account thirty days before next Court.

M. G. Hughes and John Harner appointed guardians of minor children of John Yeager, deceased.

C. W. MILLER, Esq., Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Samuel Rhone as administrator of Jesse Rhone, deceased, was continued.

Elijah C. Cleaver appointed guardian of Wilson Thomas. In the estate of Samuel Dyer, deceased, petition for sale of realty for payment of debts. Ordered that eight acres named in the petition be sold.

In the estate of Samuel G. Pilkington petition for sale of Realty for payment of debts. Sale ordered.

Motion for the continuance of the order of sale in the estate of James Hess, deceased, order continued.

Second return of sale in the estate of Jacob Eyer, deceased, confirmed ni. si.

Benjamin Wagner appointed guardian for minor children of Jonas Helwig.

Report of C. G. BARKLEY auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrators of Peter Mellick, deceased, confirmed ni. si.

John T. Shuman and David S. Brown were appointed Supervisors of Main township.

Frederick Wile and Samuel Young were appointed supervisors of Jackson township.

John Lore was appointed supervisor of Pine township.

Daniel Snyder was appointed supervisor of Scott township.

William R. Demott and Hugh McCollum were appointed Poor Overseers for Madison township.

Petition of Solomon Fetterman constable of Locust township for deputy constable, George Fetterman appointed deputy.

Com. vs. Jacob Herrington and Joshua David, charge Assault and Battery. A true bill.

Return of sale in the estate of Henry Hartman, a lunatic, confirmed ni. si.

Com. vs. John Grett and Urias P. Grett, charge, Assault and Battery. Bill ignored. County to pay costs.

Craig vs. Craig. Subpœna in divorce.

On motion of Mr. FREEZE, C. W. MILLER, Esq., appointed commissioner to take depositions.

Petition in divorce by Rebecca A. Keefer. Subpœna ordered.

Petition by Rachel Kitchen and others to satisfy mortgage. Rule granted to show cause at next court.

Boyle vs. Boyle, subpœna in divorce. On motion WM. H. ABBOTT, Esq. appointed commissioner to take depositions.

Cox vs. Cox, divorce decreed from the bonds of matrimony.

Com. vs. Wm. M. Boal, charge, Assault and Battery. A true bill.

George M. Baker vs. T. J. Lawell and others. Rule to show cause why the attachment shall not be quashed.

Com. vs. Elias Bogart. Surity of the Peace. After hearing the Court sentence the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution in this case and other cases pending and to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars to keep the peace towards all citizens of this Commonwealth and especially to his wife.

Petition of A. W. Eaton for discharge as an insolvent, granted on taking the required oath. WM. LAMON appointed trustee.

TUESDAY, MAY 2—Viewers report in favor of a county bridge in Locust township over Roaringcreek. Confirmed by the Grand Jury and approved by the Court.

Viewers report in favor of a county bridge in Locust township near the "Bear Gap." Confirmed by the Grand Jury but rejected by the Court upon the ground of the irregularity of the report.

Petition for viewers to view the work manship of a county bridge lately erected in Franklin township by Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased. J. F. Pfahler, Casper Rhawn, J. S. McNinch, Abel Thomas and Henry Hollingshead appointed viewers to report to May term, 1871.

Com. vs. George Artz. Charge Assault and Battery. Bill ignored and Lewis J. Adams, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Ellen Gordner. Charge, Assault and Battery. A true bill.

In the case of Com. vs. Wm. M. Boal a Jury was ordered and returned a verdict finding the defendant not guilty and that the defendant pay one-half of the costs, and S. J. Faux, the prosecutor the other half. This was a prosecution for corporial punishment of a school teacher to one of his pupils.

Com. vs. Harvey Lambertson. Charge malicious mischief. A true bill.

Charter granted for a Saving Fund at Orangeville.

Petition of Lewis and Daniel L. Hoffman, guardians of the estate of Joseph E. Hoffman, for sale of realty to Peter Longenberger, confirmed.

Com. vs. Thomas McGraw, John Collins and George Belfort, Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Thomas B. Hess, the prosecutor, to pay half of the costs, and Thomas McGraw, one of the defendants, to pay one-half of the costs.

Report of viewers of a road in Sugarloaf township, near Ezekiel Cole, confirmed ni. si.

Report of a road in Fishingercek, near Jacob Stoker, confirmed ni. si.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3—Samuel Hoagland appointed poor overseer for Franklin township.

Com. vs. John Grett. Charge forcible entry. A true bill. Verdict, guilty.

Report of a road in Mount Pleasant township, confirmed ni. si.

Petition for vacating a road in Bloomsburg presented at February term. Reviewers continued.

All licenses that were applied for were granted excepting that of D. Cosgrove from Conyngham township.

William H. Shoemaker appointed guardian for James L. and Agnes Retcliffer.

Abram Witner appointed guardian for Mary M. Thomas.

John Oliver appointed guardian for Mary Houck.

Com. vs. George Snyder. Charge, larceny. Verdict, guilty.

Sale of the unsold Real Estate of David W. Clark, deceased, continued.

Huttenstein vs. Huttenstein, petition in divorce. Alias subpœna granted.

Petition for periodical allowance for the minor children of David Rohrbach, deceased, by Sarah Rohrbach, their mother. Court direct and order that the sum of one dollar and fifty cents be allowed the petitioner per week for each.

Charter granted for the Methodist Episcopal Church of Catawissa.

Catharine Stiner vs. Paul Stiner. Petition in divorce. On motion M. E. JACKSON appointed commissioner to take depositions.

In the estate of John Richards, deceased, E. H. BALDY, Esq., appointed auditor on exceptions to the account of the Executor.

In the estate of Benjamin Fowler, deceased. On motion of MR. FREEZE, C. B. BRECKWAY, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator.

In the estate of William Metsinger, deceased, M. WHITMOYER, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution.

In the matter of Partition of the real estate of John Richards, on motion of C. W. MILLER, rule granted on the heirs to appear by first day of next term and accept at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In the estate of Charles Hess, deceased. On motion of Mr. CLARK rule granted on the heirs of the decedent to appear and accept at the valuation or show cause why it should not be sold.

In the matter of the estate of Adam Heller, deceased. On motion of Mr. FREEZE rule on the heirs granted to appear by the first day of next term and accept or refuse the estate at the valuation or show cause why it should not be sold.

In the estate of George Rupp, dec'd., on motion, rule granted on the heirs to accept the estate or show cause why it should not be sold.

In the matter of the real estate of Wm. Pegg, deceased. On motion rule granted on the heirs to accept the estate at the valuation or show cause why it should not be sold.

Petition for the sale of the real estate of Martin Billmyer, deceased. Sale ordered.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOR Imported or American black silk go to M. P. LUTZ'S.

C. C. MARR, has just received five dozen pairs ladies' gaiters to sell very cheap. If you want choice sugar and coffee, go to C. C. MARR'S.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company own valuable patents, which prevents other machine companies making sewing machines like their New Family, until eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

M. P. LUTZ has just received a large line of Cassimers, Cottanades, Kentucky Jeans, and Linens, suitable for men and boys wear.

We should not hesitate to recommend to any friend of ours, *Parsons' Purgative Pills*: they are scientifically prepared, and are adapted to all the purposes of a good purgative medicine.

Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for rheumatism, swooley or stiff joints, flesh wounds, sprains, bruises, cuts, and burns, is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We use it, and always recommend it to our friends.

THEY STAND ALONE.—First in the first rank of wholesome vegetable restoratives, stands *Hoofland's Bitters*, and *German Tonic*. If any dyspeptic, or bilious sufferer, has ever found these great medicines fail him at his utmost need, let him stand forth and declare it. With the Bitters no spirituous exhileraut is incorporated. In the Tonic, the stimulant principle is Old and Mellow Santa Cruz Rum. If there is febrile excitement, use the former; where there is a lack of vitality, the latter. Sold by all Druggists.

Snuff or dust of any kind, and strong, caustic or poisonous solutions aggravate Catarrh and drive it to the lungs. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. Each package prepares one pint of the Remedy ready for use, and costs only fifty cents. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and get it by return mail. Look out for counterfeits and worthless imitations by seeing that it has, upon the outside wrapper, Dr. Pierce's private Stamp, issued by the U. S. Government expressly for stamping his medicines and which bears upon it, his portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness."

THE largest line of White Goods ever brought to this town is now offered by M. P. LUTZ.

INK consumers you will do well by trying GEHR'S Ink Powder. Sold by M. W. NUSS. One trial will convince you that it is the best in use. n18-1t.

C. C. MARR will open May the 4th, the largest lot and latest styles of dress goods in town.

THE Singer New Family Sewing Machine are fast winning favors in the household as shown by their sales last year amounting to one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three. It is believed their sales this year will be more than all other companies in the United States. Ladies who have used several different kinds, the most skillful machinests, and practical machine agents all agree that the New Singer embodies several new and essential principles, simplicity, ease of operating, and precise action at any speed, with capacity for a great variety of work fine or coarse, leaving all other machines behind it. Ladies who select the Singer never have cause to regret their choice.

FOR Pianos and Organs, go to I. W. NILES' Warerooms, near Forks Hotel. The latest music constantly on hand. n15 tf.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PAXTON KLINE, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Paxton Kline, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Isaac Derr. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay. ISAAC DERR,
apr 7 '71—6t.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM HESS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Hess, late of Sugarloaf twp., Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Josiah B. Fritz, residing in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay. JOSIAH B. FRITZ,
apr 28, 71-6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB KOSTENBADER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Kostenbader, late of Franklin twp., Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Oscar B. L. Kostenbader and Joseph B. Kaittle of Franklin township. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment, without delay. OWEN D. L. KOSTENBADER,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
apr 28, 71—6w* Administrators.

AGENTS WANTED!

A RICH FIELD!! A NOBLE WORK!!!

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE,
WITH OVER
1,000 ILLUSTRATIONS,
50,000 REFERENCES,
A FAMILY RECORD,
and
FAMILY ALBUM.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are of themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscape Scenes, Antiquities, Costumes, Beasts, Birds, Insects, Plants, Minerals, Coins, Medals, Inscriptions and Incidents referred to throughout the Sacred Text. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to Parents, Ministers, and Sabbath-school Teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid Pictorial Volume cannot be overestimated. It is the Edition

Most Suitable for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Students,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, in addition to the features already alluded to, contains the Apocrypha, Concordance, Psalms in Metre, a Summary of the Sacred Truth as taught by the Inspired Book, together with numerous and comprehensive Tables and other Historical and Explanatory Matter, embodying the labors of many of the most eminent Biblical scholars. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS are wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented. Its sales will not be limited to any period, but will continue for a lifetime, constantly increasing with the growth and intelligence of the country. It is therefore desirable that those who engage with us, shall do so with a view to making the business a permanent one.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—those who would meet with the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5.00 to $7.00 annual profit in its sales. There is a great want for the book and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

AGENTS ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN will be furnished the work in fine bindings. This plan is quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns. We have an edition of the book, superbly bound, with massive panelled sides, which has been every where received with marked favor. Subscriptions for the Pictorial Bible, in this style and in this way, can be obtained to an almost unlimited extent, as there is no outlay of money that the Bible reader can make, which will yield him so rich a return.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—nearly 300 different styles—as well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with sample sheet, and terms to Agents, address "Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House."

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
Publisher,
614 and 617 Sansom Street,
mar 24'71—3m PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS Wanted for **BELDEN, The White Chief**
Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR of the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Terrible Combats with the big game and hostile tribes, Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people, Their Sports, Legends, Traditions, How they Wooand Win, Sale, Doctor, Worship, &c. New, Fresh and Popular. PRICE LOW. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Choice field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, Illustrations and particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher,
jan 27'71-4t. 400 Chestnut St., Phila.

Hotels.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor.

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. jan 1 '71

Patent Medicines.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,
Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flattering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, ets or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind, is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS, and BARKS, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or insert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spiritanous ingredients, his Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases where some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more a d have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheaper compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILL,
WILL CURE YOU.
They are the Greatest
BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES,
Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*
PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I Have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*
Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects. WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will cure every Case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting away of the Body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES
Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
Substitute for Mercury Pills.
TWO PILLS A DOSE.
The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic Known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The topic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no diseases can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [jan 27'71y

CLARK'S COLUMN.

1871. **SPRING.** *1871.*

H. J. CLARK
HAS RECEIVED HIS
SPRING GOODS
BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,
and will
AT A REDUCTION
Regardless of any Price List.

CARPET CHAINS at ..... 30 cents
SPRING CHALLIES at ..... 12 cents

A NIMBLE SIXPENCE BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING.

RAPID RETURNS

DRY GOODS,

H. J. CLARK

Has opened

A NICE FRESH STOCK OF GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES,

NOW IN STORE.

BARGAINS
IN
MATTING CARPET,
LINEN SHAWLS,
NAPKINS,
DIAPER LINENS,
TOWELS,
HANDKERCHIFS,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
LOOK AT OUR
WHITE GOODS,
BED SPREADS,
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
BEST IN THE MARKET AT VERY LOW PRICES.
TRY OUR $1,00 SYRUP.
NOBODY HAS BETTER COFFEES,
Pure and Fresh.

We can only mention a few leading articles.—Come and see us and we will DO YOU GOOD.

Philadelphia Poplins a large assortment of all shades at 40 cts. per yard.

CLARK has ordered and will have in store a good assortment of Piques for Spring and Summer. Wash POPLINS at 16 cts.

CLARK has in store a fine stock of NEW GINGHAMS, to sell—Down, Down.

CLARK will keep at all times a full line of GROCERIES, TEAS at 75 per lb, to the best in market at $1.50.

CALL AND SEE a large and well assorted stock of notions, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas, &c.

CLARK'S ALLOWS NO MISREPRESENTATION OF GOODS, nor makes none when selling, if he knows it. And any errors made he is always willing to adjust.

Fancy Soap, Babbitt's best, Glycerine, Honey, Castile, white and colored.

You will find a full and large stock of Genuine TRAFFORD CARPET CHAIN at CLARK'S.

Heavy Lined curtains at 50 and 75 cents per yard. Other Curtains in stock.

In stock, a good and large stock of QUILTING COTTON.

In the line of MUSLINS, both bleached and unbleached, he offers as large a stock and as well assorted, and at the bottom rates. Exeter 1 yard wide, 12 cts by the bolt and 12½ by the yard, Laconia, the same as Fruit of the Loom, Mills & Idem.

Flavoring extracts.

TRAFFORD CARPET CHAIN, the best in market, at 50 cts. per lb, by weight.

CLARK has received another lot of Lasting Polish and Congress Gaiters at $2 a pair for ladies. Call and see them.

In stock, a full assortment of French fit Bone CORSETS at 75 cents.

CLARK will receive a large stock of Ladies' Spring felt SKIRTS of the latest style and patterns.

CLARK has received another New Style of DRESS GOODS.

CLARK has received a large stock of POCKET KNIVES for Ladies and Gents, including the old Barlow.

CLARK keeps the largest stock of Carpets in town, from 40 cts to $1,75 per yard.

You will find a full stock of DRESS GOODS in season, such as Alapakes, Poplins, Plaids, Serges in plaids and stripes.

A large line of Looking Glasses.

A full stock of WHITE GOODS on hand.

IRISH POPLINS, Silk Poplins, of all colors.

Silk Dimdoes Robes.

CLARK sells a fair Green Tea at 85 cents per pound.

One of the best and largest stocks of black and striped ALPACAS in town.

Now in store a large Stock of Hoop Skirts, Misses' Skirts 25 cts., Ladies' 44 cents to $1.00.

TO GENTS Clark offers a full line of the very best and most fashionable stock of Paper Collars—*Lothair*, Linen-faced, *Shakespeare*, *Bet*, and *Snape*.

Sells LADIES' GOOD HOSE at 25 cts., Gents' British Hose at 25 cts., and upwards.

For a large and fine assortment of Neck Ties, cheap, call at CLARK'S.

CLARK offers to the FARMERS a full stock of Goods which he will sell them for produce as low as for the cash. Call and see for yourselves.

CLARK sells a heavy one yard wide standard muslin at 12½ cents by the bolt or 12 cents by the yard.

Bloomsburg, March 17, 1871-tf.

Miscellaneous.

THE SCHOOL

More largely patronized by Young Men than any other for a Business or Academic Education is Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is the oldest, best, most reasonable Practical School in the United States, and the only one providing situations for Graduates. Refer to patrons in every State. Address

H. G. EASTMAN, LL.D., President.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

BLOOMINGTON (ILL.) NURSERY.
19th Year, 600 Acres. 15 Greenhouses. Largest Assortment—all sizes. Best Stock! Low Prices! Wholesale and Retail. Send for Catalogue. What, When, How to Plant! Fruit, Shade, Evergreen Trees, Root Grafts, Seedlings, Osage Plants, Apple Seed, Early Rose Potatoes, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse and Garden Plants, &c., &c. FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS! Finest, Best Collection—Sorts and quality. Send 10 cents for New, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue—92 pages. Send stamp, each, for Catalogues of Seeds, with plain directions—64 pages; Bedding and Garden Plants—32 pages, and Wholesale Price List—24 pages. Address P. R. HENDRIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

Dr. Crook's WINE of TAR. Established 1862.

A remedy which has been tested for 10 years, and proved in thousands of cases capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; performing many remarkable cures; merits a trial from all who are suffering from similar affections and vainly seeking relief. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also. Coughs and Colds.—The Druggists say it cures them all. Asthma.—For relief and cure it is unequaled. Bronchitis.—Every sufferer will find relief and cure. Throat Ailments require only a few doses.

Lung Diseases.—Has cured cases pronounced incurable. Debility.—It rejuvenates and invigorates the system. Liver Complaint.—Most effective regulator of this organ. Dyspepsia.—Its healthy action on the stomach cures it. Appetizer.—It is health giving and appetite-restoring. Urinary Organs.—Action on them is raised and prompt.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of unequalled value, which makes it unsurpassed, not only for the complaints enumerated, but it rapidly restores exhausted strength, purifies the blood, regulates the liver, and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood, and begets a vivacity appreciated by both mind and body. If you are afflicted in any way, we know of no way to try the life giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, you will add your testimony to its great value by commencing to use it. "Try this first before you try any." Prepared only by OLIVER CROOK & CO. Sold by Druggists everywhere. HALL & FOSTER, Junction City, Kansas, Wholesale Agents.

For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors,

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

exorbitant rates of freights,—the powers, and duties of these several corporations and of the legislature,—I have performed all that which the senate resolution under which you are acting requires at my hands.

In conclusion I beg leave to say that while foreign to this subject, the attempt to throw the responsibility of existing troubles upon the mining classes has signally failed; and according to the testimony of Kendrick, Gowen and others the establishment of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association has had a good moral influance in the coal regions,—has repressed crime, and kept in check a bad element in their midst. It is *not* a secret organization, having neither oaths, signs, grips nor passwords. Chartered by the courts and by the legislature, it proposes to operate simply for their general good—to help their needy members by a weekly allowance—to visit and care for the sick—to reclaim the vicious—to bury their dead. So far as the evidence goes not a single criminal act has been brought home to their doors; but it would not be strange if in such a large association some members should prove recreant. That they are led by a few ignorant irresponsible men I deny. The committee has seen them here day after day, and must concede that they are men of intelligence, sobriety, and sound sense. Professors in colleges do not dig coal and hence polished miners are scarce indeed. But these men do not control their association, because each proposition is submitted to their constituents for approval, and the leaders—unlike some members of this honorable body—are guided by the voice of their constituents.

They have been compelled to organize in self defence. The operators were acting in concert before them, and constantly working against their interests. They found that while their employers were amassing fortunes, they were going the constant round of their dangerous business, their wages down to the lowest point, their children compelled to work in the mines from boyhood without any chance of education, and their wives forced to pick their coal from the refuse of the mines. Their scanty wages were paid in store orders at a heavy profit to the operator, leases were drawn by which whole families could be thrown out of doors in midwinter, and if any man dared murmur, "tickets of leave,"—"black lists"—were sent through the entire coal field to prevent the man from getting bread for himself and family. One prominent operator even claimed the right to employ a doctor for his men, and took his fee out of their wages whether they had been sick or not.

Again it must be remembered that the miners can not get steady employment even if willing to work. When the price of coal gets so low in the market that it cannot be sold at a profit, the *operator* suspends; his mines are sometimes flooded, the machinery breaks, or the colliery is stopped for repairs.

As the evidence has shown, the common report about the wages received by miners and their laborers has been grossly exaggerated. At the wages now offered by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., the average miner would not earn over $2.40 per day. According to Kendrick's own testimony the average wages at his colliery under the "Gowen Compromise" were in August 1870 $2.88; in September $2.63; and in November they slid down to $2.20. At the offer made by the operators for 1871, with coal at $2.50 per ton at Port Carbon, the miner would only get $12.00 per week, the inside laborer $10.00 and the outside laborer $9.00.

When operators get up here and swear that there is no extraordinary danger in the occupation, they confess an ignorance about the business that should render them incompetent as witnesses. Has Avondale and Stockton so soon passed from their memories? Do they read of the terrible disasters so constantly happening in Great Britain? Why, sirs, the mine statistics of Schuylkill show that in August, September, and October of last year in that county alone there were fifty-seven deaths from mining, one hundred and thirty-five wounded, leaving without supporters one hundred and thirty-four widows and orphans! If operators are not making money,—if the profits of the miner are so great, and the occupation so safe and pleasant, —why do not the former go into the mines with their drills, picks and powder, away from the light of the sun and wholesome air, where fire-damp and noxious vapors are rife, and thus earn a competence their capital will not yield. You will find them doing nothing of the sort. You will find them here prating about foreign labor, and against the men who have dug our canals, built our railroads, and created the wealth of this country.

These men want protection, then, again these combined monopolists, who are daily asking for new favors at your hands, and whose power in the legislature we have seen in the past, and fear in the future. Neither the starving out plan of Mr. Gowen, nor the bayonet process advocated by the venerable witness from Philadelphia, will have half the good effect of enlightened legislation which will restrain these huge monopolies created by you, and who are using their giant powers for the purposes of oppression.

"Man spurns the worm, but pauses ere he wake
The slumbering venom of the folded snake;
The first may turn, but not avenge the blow;
The last expires, but leaves no living foe;
Fast to the doomed offender's form it clings,
And he may crush—not conquer—still it stings."

Recipes.

BROTH—CHICKEN.—Take an old fowl, stew it to pieces with a couple of onions. Season lightly with pepper and salt; skim and strain it.

DRIED APPLE PIE.—Take a quart of dried apples or peaches, stewed and mashed, take one teacupful of cream, two eggs, well beaten, and seasoning of cinnemon or lemon. Sweeten it to your liking. Bake in a pie paste.

ISINGLASS.—Isinglass should be put into the invalid's tea, morning and evening, a good pinchful for a teacup. It should be introduced as much as possible into the food of the weak, as it is most strengthening.

POTATO PUDDING.—One pound mashed potatoes, three-quarters pound of butter, three-quarters pound sugar, four eggs, one gill brandy, one gill rose water, one gill cream; work the potatoes and butter well together; beat the sugar and eggs to a froth; mix them well and bake in a quick oven.

VERY STRONG BEEF TEA.—Time, four hours.—Cut two pounds of lean beef into small square dice, put it into a jar or basin without water, cover it over, stand it in the oven for three or four hours, till every drop of gravy is out of the meat. Then mix this rich stuff with boiling water to the strength required.

Mulching.

There is no operation more important in the summer treatment of trees and plants than mulching. Newly planted trees will make more than double the growth when mulched than when the surface of the ground around them is exposed through the summer to the scorching rays of the sun, and the drying winds. Many trees that die the first season after they are planted might be saved by this simple treatment. With a covering of from two to four inches of old straw, hay, sawdust or tan bark a uniform moisture is kept up in the soil during the summer, however dry the weather may be. The growth of the tree too is much more healthy, and better able to withstand the severe changes of winter than when it is prematurely and suddenly checked in summer by drouth, and ready for a new and vigorous fall growth as soon as rain sets in, leaving the stem and branches in the fall filled with unelaborated sap.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DEEB, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JAGGEY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REESER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LY.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McHENRY, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Poor District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES COONEY, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. H. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary, Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, 1 door southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufactuer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Office."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RITTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. S. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL by T. Benf. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Book and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness maker, Shelva's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert Block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder will low ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Gine Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush sed.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

D. OWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Bohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill street.

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main st.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Catawissa.

D. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second st. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. R. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT A. KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Rosenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

jan. 1'71—1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
20 & 100 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &c., &c.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 19,'67-1y.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec2'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.20'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa. sep'70-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.3,'65-tf Main St., below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP.
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND
THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.
Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.
B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Proprietors
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar.15,'69-tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [Jan 1'71.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.
GUNTON & STEES,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. Wilman,)
Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [jan.13,'71-1y

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
Jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.
Bloomsburg Mar. 18,'69-1y.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,
in the old stand on Main street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogs boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogs shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.
He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive P. M.	Arrive P. M.	Going South Leave P. M.	Leave A. M.
Scranton	3.45	7.35	3.50	6.30
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.55	3.30	6
Kingston	8.45	1.25	4.14	7.10
Plymouth	8.38	1.17	4.20	7.20
Shickshinny	7.50	12.50	4.48	8.05
Berwick	7.23	12.21	5.11	8.34
Bloom	6.43	11.35	5.50	9.17
Danville	6.10	11.05	6.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.40	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.
D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
On and after December 4th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:
NORTHWARD.
5.55 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.
8.57 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.
4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.
TRAINS SOUTHWARD.
11.35 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.
11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.
ELIAS S. YOUNG
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED B. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.
Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	Mail North
Lv. 8.35 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv. 6.35 p.m
" 9.00 "	Muncy,	" 6.04 "
" 9.40 "	Milton,	" 5.19 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	" 4.33 "
" 10.33 "	Rupert,	" 4.12 "
" 10.45 "	Catawissa,	" 4.01 "
" 11.05 "	Ringtown,	" 3.35 "
" 12.25 p.m.	Summit,	" 2.30 "
" 12.40 "	Quakake,	" 2.18 "
" 12.46 "	E. Mahony Junc.	" 1.45 "
" 1.20 "	Tamaqua, Junc.	" 12.52 "
" 1.35 "	Lansford,	" 12.40 a.m.
" 2.15 "	Pottsville,	" 12.00 "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "	Saline Mahony Branch, dinner	" 7.05 p.m.
" 3.45 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.50 noon
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	" 9.45 a.m.
" 2.55 "	Easton,	" 11.30 "
	New York, via Liberty st.,	" 12.00 noon
" 5.30 "	Via L. & N. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 6.05 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 5.30 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

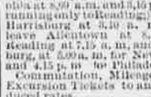
Passengers taking the 8.35 train from Williamsport, will arrive in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.
New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.
Trains run through by daylight.
GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, April 3, 1871.
Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, etc.,
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.05 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10, a. m., 3.50, and 10.00 p. m. respectively, sleeping cars accompany the 3.30 a. m. trains without change.
Returning: Leave New York at 9.30 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.35, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 8.00 a.m., 12 noon and 5 p. m. trains.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., and 2.05 and 4.45 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phil's Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, on Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.
East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 5.00, 10.30, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a.m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.30 noon, 2.15, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.
Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.
Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Hamburg at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 8.40 and 11.45 a. m., Ashland at 7.55 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m., and 1.54 p. m. Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.10 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 4.30 p.m. for Dauphin and Rutherford.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.30 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m., passing Reading at 7.55 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.
Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.45 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning at 8.45 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.
Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.10 9.0 a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.0 a.m., 12.00 noon & 4.30 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Chestnut Hill Railroad trains leave Pottstown for Chestnut Hill at 9.30 a.m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Chestnut Hill Railroad trains leave Philadelphia for Chestnut Hill at 8.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. returning leave Chestnut Hill at 9.45 a.m. and 5.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains at Philadelphia.
Trains run through by daylight.
GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, April 3, 1871.
Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, etc.,
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.05 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10, a. m., 3.50, and 10.00 p. m. respectively, sleeping cars accompany the 3.30 a. m. trains without change.
Returning: Leave New York at 9.30 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.35, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 8.00 a.m., 12 noon and 5 p. m. trains.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., and 2.05 and 4.45 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phil's Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, on Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.
East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 5.00, 10.30, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a.m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.30 noon, 2.15, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.
Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.
Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Hamburg at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 8.40 and 11.45 a. m., Ashland at 7.55 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m., and 1.54 p. m. Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.
Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.10 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 4.30 p.m. for Dauphin and Rutherford.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.30 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m., passing Reading at 7.55 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.
Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.45 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning at 8.45 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.
Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.10 9.0 a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.0 a.m., 12.00 noon & 4.30 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Chestnut Hill Railroad trains leave Pottstown for Chestnut Hill at 9.30 a.m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
Chestnut Hill Railroad trains leave Philadelphia for Chestnut Hill at 8.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. returning leave Chestnut Hill at 9.45 a.m. and 5.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains at Philadelphia.
Trains run through by daylight.
GEO. WEBB, Supt.

NEW FIRM AT ORANGEVILLE
IRON FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLOWS AND THRESHING MACHINES.
Mr. Jacob Trivelpiece having purchased the interest of Charles W. Low in the above named works, the firm hereafter will be conducted under the firm name of WILLIAM SCHUYLER & CO. Having discovered several imperfections in the plows manufactured by Mr. Low, they have strengthened and improved them, and added some entire new patterns. They will open the Spring trade of 1871 far in advance of anything ever offered to the public, being both practical mechanics, and having their work all done under their own supervision they guarantee their work superior in material and finish to any heretofore offered. Dealers should be accept of any other agricultural implements until they have examined our Manufactures. Farmers should try our plows before buying elsewhere. They also manufacture
ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,
usually made in first class Foundries, saw and grist mill castings, made and fitted up to order.
THRESHING MACHINES
are made a specialty, and some very decided improvements have been introduced into their machines. Prices lower than ever; all kinds of country produce and old Iron taken in exchange. Order direct from the manufactury. Old agencies supplied during the winter.
Address all orders to
WILLIAM SCHUYLER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE
COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
Jan 1'71.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,



THE GREAT
BALTIMORE PIANO
MANUFACTORY.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.
These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unprecedented preeminence which pronounces them unequalled. Their
TONE
combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their
TOUCH
is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos
IN WORKMANSHIP
they are unequalled, using none but the very best seasoned material, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.
ES. All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble.*
We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS* and *SQUARE GRANDS*; Patented Aug. 15, 1865, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.
EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.
We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail at Lowest Factory Prices.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
oct28'70-6m. Baltimore, Md.

REMOVAL!
C. S. FURMAN, Saddler,
Has removed his shop to Rupert's block, on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, at fair prices. [mar 24'71—1m

BLANKS promptly printed to order, on any quality of paper, at this Office.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
Jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.
Bloomsburg Mar. 18,'69-1y.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,
in the old stand on Main street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogs boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogs shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.
He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &